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THE European Magazine AND LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING

Portraits, Views, Biography, Anecdotes,

Literature, HISTORY, *Politicks*,

ARTS,

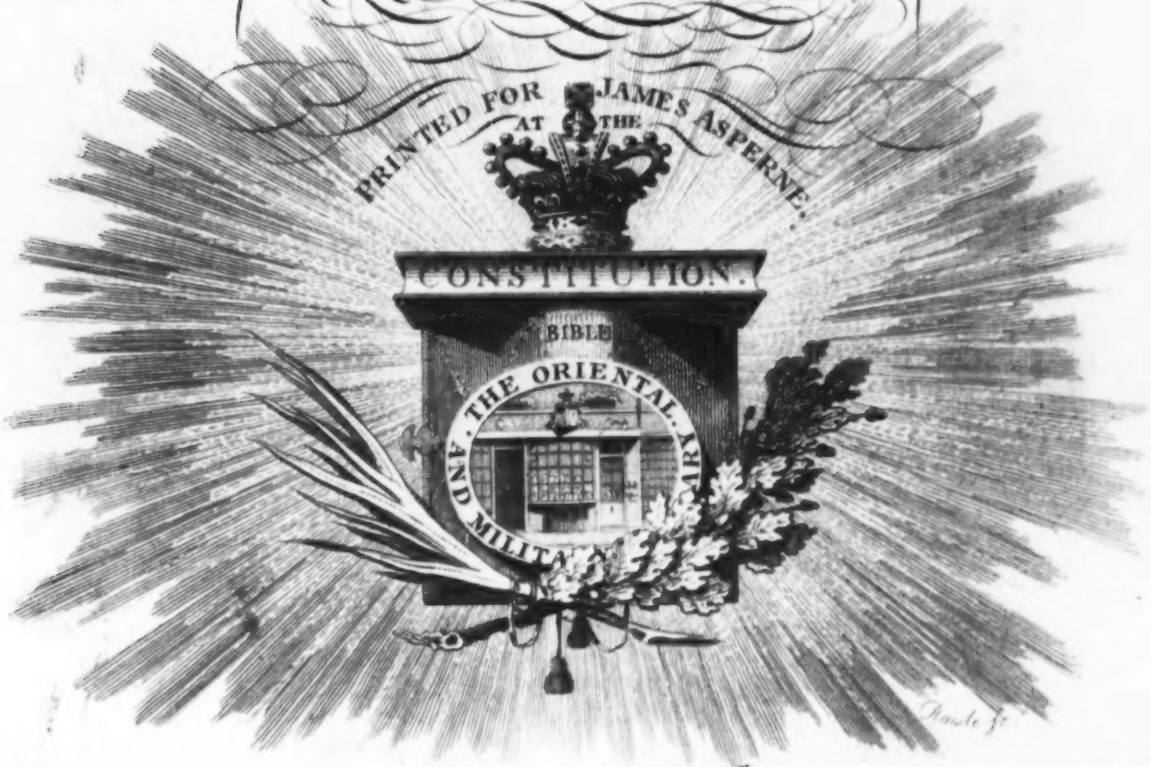
Manners and Amusements of the Age

VOL. 52.

From JULY to DEC.R

1807.

LONDON



N.o 32, CORNHILL.

Academiæ Cantabrigiensis
Liber

THE

European Magazine,

For JULY 1807.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of SELIM III. late EMPEROR of the TURKS. And, 2. An elegant FRONTISPIECE, representing the ANCIENT COCK AND PIE PUBLIC HOUSE, DRURY-LANE.]

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London:

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Latin speech delivered at the Hague; the Adjudication of Prizes by the Imperial Society of St. Petersburgh; and other favours, are received, and shall be attended to.

The *Anecdote of Selim I.* in our next.

We do not think it prudent to revive the grievance alluded to by *Anglicus*.

The main circumstance in the article sent us by *Junius Brutus* is too horrible for contemplation.

We shall gladly receive the life of the poet mentioned by *W*.

Correspondents, whose contributions are neither inserted nor noticed, may be assured that we consider them as either wanting interest in their subject, or merit in their composition, to render them acceptable to our readers. So overwhelmed as we are with pieces of this sort, both in prose and rhyme, it would be an endless trouble to us, and often very painful to our feelings, were we in all cases to be obliged to state our *reasons* for suppressing them. Authors cannot doubt that it is our interest, and of course our wish, to give insertion to such productions as we think will add to the credit of the Magazine, and the gratification of its readers. On the other hand, the natural partiality of writers to their own productions does not qualify them always to form correct judgments as to the reception they would be likely to meet with from the public. Dr. Johnson's Rambler, No. 56, we recommend to perusal, as much to the purpose.

The *Addition to Louisa de Vernon* came too late,

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from June 11 to June 18.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	77 6	00 0	38 0	30 0	41 9
Kent	73 6	45 0	36 3	31 0	36 9
Sussex	71 6	00 0	40 0	34 0	48 6
Suffolk	70 11	00 0	33 11	27 8	37 [illegible]
Cambridge	70 5	42 0	31 0	24 7	38 6
Norfolk	66 1	00 0	31 9	29 2	40 0
Lincoln	70 4	50 0	37 7	26 1	41 5
York	73 10	53 4	35 10	28 5	45 6
Durham	88 10	64 0	45 4	36 7	00 0
Northumb.	72 1	50 0	39 4	33 9	00 0
Cumberland	74 8	59 0	40 0	31 1	00 0
Westmorl.	86 3	65 6	42 4	34 10	00 0
Lancaster	75 10	00 0	00 0	29 0	54 2
Chester	65 7	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0
Gloucester	70 10	00 0	34 2	33 8	47 0
Somerset	75 8	00 0	00 0	20 10	47 0
Monmouth	71 6	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0
Devon	80 6	00 0	37 7	30 6	00 0
Cornwall	83 1	00 0	40 4	23 9	00 0
Dorset	74 5	00 0	33 0	42 6	00 0
Hants	72 3	00 0	36 0	31 0	47 0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	79 9	00 0	37 0	34 3	45 5
Surrey	82 0	42 0	41 0	34 2	46 0
Hertford	72 0	43 0	39 0	27 8	39 9
Bedford	70 11	00 0	36 6	27 1	41 4
Huntingdon	69 3	00 0	34 0	24 8	38 3
Northampt.	70 9	50 6	33 0	29 0	40 0
Rutland	75 9	00 0	38 9	00 0	48 0
Leicester	69 8	00 0	36 7	26 6	42 4
Nottingham	74 8	45 0	40 0	29 0	47 4
Derby	78 0	00 0	40 0	29 0	49 0
Stafford	71 4	00 0	42 0	27 9	51 3
Salop	68 6	54 6	43 8	32 0	00 0
Hereford	64 8	41 0	32 9	30 10	19 2
Worcester	64 5	00 0	34 7	34 5	43 7
Warwick	73 8	00 0	37 10	32 8	50 1
Wilts	70 0	00 0	35 8	32 0	52 8
Berks	81 3	00 0	36 0	31 10	48 0
Oxford	72 7	00 0	31 8	31 4	44 8
Bucks	74 8	00 0	38 2	30 0	44 11

WALES.

N. Wales	75 8	00 0	38 0	22 0	00 0
S. Wales	74 9	00 0	35 6	18 8	00 0

European Magazine.

Engraved by Ridley from an Original Painting in the Possession of Spencer Smith Esqr

Selim III late Emperor of the Turks.

Published by J. Asperne at the Bible Crown & Constitution Cornhill 1 August 1807

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR JULY 1807.

SELIM III. LATE EMPEROR OF THE TURKS.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE recent revolution in Turkey calls upon us to take the earliest opportunity of offering to the public a few sketches of the character of our late amiable ally Selim, with some anecdotes of his reign. This essay, although hastily and irregularly sketched, affords ample subject to excite the commiseration of every generous mind, for the miserable fate of this illustrious victim to the atrocious policy of contending powers; and cannot fail of impressing the deepest regret in the minds of our enlightened readers, on reflecting that the measures of our government have co-operated, with machinations of the enemy, to bring about a catastrophe, which is likely to involve, in its consequences, the ruin of the dearest interests of our country.

Mustapha III. father of Selim, made a merit, during his life-time, of nominating his brother Abdul-Hammid to be his immediate successor to the throne, although it had long been an established rule, that the oldest male of the branch of Othman should reign, in preference to the son of the last Sultan, with a view to obviate, as much as possible, the disadvantages of a minor reign. Abdul-Hammid was therefore invested with the imperial sabre, at the death of Mustapha, in January 1774, taking upon him the name of Achmet IV. but was, notwithstanding, always called by his primitive name. After a reign of fifteen years, Abdul-Hammid deceased of a natural death, in the middle of a war, which the ambitious arrangements between Joseph II. of Austria and Catherine III. of Russia had provoked. Upon which, Selim III. was released from Eski Serai, old palace (where the presumptive heirs and minor branches of the imperial family are kept in honourable confinement), in the full bloom of his life, at the age of 27 or 28; and was invested with the sabre of his ancestors, on the 7th April, 1789.

Endowed with a very prepossessing figure, and lively animated manners, Selim was greeted at his accession by the enthusiastic raptures of his people. But this favourable emotion was soon somewhat damped by the sudden execution of the Terzhanna Emini, superintendant of the arsenal, whom he ordered to be beheaded, in his presence, at the arsenal, the day after his uncle's death. The reason of this not being known at the time, it was naturally attributed to capricious cruelty. The justice of the punishment was, however, applauded, as soon as it became known that this man, either by order of, or to ingratiate himself with Abdul-Hammid, had endeavoured to take Selim off by poison, or otherwise to destroy him, in order to secure the immediate succession to the children of Abdul-Hammid, to whom two sons had been born.

Another execution, nearly at the same period, of a jew, for no other reason, as it was supposed, than for having had *yellow* slippers on when the Sultan met him, impressed on the minds of many that he was of a wantonly cruel disposition. The rumour of his having ordered an Englishman to be beheaded, whom he met near the custom-house, for being dressed in the Turkish dress, spread a consternation in the inhabitants of Constantinople at the ferocity of his temper. But the fact respecting the Englishman was simply as follows:—Selim taking his round, *incognito*, disguised in an Asiatic costume, perceived a person walking arm in arm between two Europeans, in precisely a similar dress to that which himself then had on. This person could not be a Turk, as Turks do not walk with christians in that manner; and a late proclamation having prohibited the use of the Turkish dress to the Europeans, on pain of severe punishment, in consequence of very improper use having been made of the disguise, it was natural for the

Sultan to order one of his attendants to inquire into the reason of an apparition so unexpected. Such investigations are generally very peremptory, and their results very summary in Turkey. The Englishman was, however, accosted in by no means a rude manner. He was asked, who and what he was? How he dared to appear in that dress, in contempt of the Sultan's prohibition? and, in the same breath, was ordered to be taken before the grand vizier for further examination. The Englishman having about him the firmaun, or passport, for his protection in travelling, and speaking Turkish fluently, craved to be heard on the spot; and soon satisfied his examiner, that the reason of his assuming that dress, was to facilitate his late journies in Asia Minor, where the European apparel would have exposed him to many inconveniences and insults; and that, since his return, he only waited till his hair should have grown long enough to resume his usual dress. This was fully corroborated by the Janissary attending the Englishman, and the custom-house officers: at this, the Sultan's attendant left him, surrounded by hundreds of guards, to report to his master, and returning in one minute, released him from further restraint, bidding him to go home, and change his dress; adding, in a flattering manner, that he was glad the Englishman had been able to explain away so suspicious a circumstance, which might have been attended with consequences, which both the Sultan and himself would have regretted. The moment the Englishman was accosted, many bye-standers, anticipating what their fears made them expect, ran towards the European quarters, and other parts of the town, declaring that they had actually seen his head struck off by the executioner, who always accompanies the Grand Signior in his *incognito* excursions. Nor was the real fact ever universally known. The case of the sin is involved in much uncertainty or mystery; but if his execution ever did take place, there is every reason to presume, from the character of humanity which Selim has ever since maintained, that there must have been some very strong, though latent, reason for the act.

Selim, as is customary for every male child in Turkey, let his birth be what it may, was educated to a trade. His genius for drawing inclined him to choose that of a muslin or calico-printer, forming designs of flowers, and engraving the wooden blocks for printing. He also early shewed a happy turn for music and poetry, by some pretty songs and original airs which he has composed. When he came to the throne, he greatly encouraged music, and often had European musicians to play before him, on instruments unusual to the Turks.

A chasteness and delicacy of taste for works of art, distinguished Selim from his predecessors, and from orientals in general. By rewarding, in the most liberal manner, such as excelled in any ingenious workmanship in gold, silver, precious stones, enamelled-work, clock-work, fire-arms, and other productions of ingenuity, a greater progress has been made by the artists in Turkey in these branches during his single reign, than during the reigns of all his predecessors. Nor was Selim's taste confined to the ornamental productions of the arts. The improvements in the gun-manufactories, cannon-founderies, powder-mills, paper-mills, the erection of many elegant and extensive barracks for the artillery and other corps, and various other public establishments, but above all, the vast improvements which have been made in the arsenal, and in naval architecture, within the last twelve years, under the fostering genius of Selim, testify that he possessed a spirit for the advancement of the more useful arts in his country, which has seldom been surpassed by any monarch of any nation.

The native energy of Selim's mind, soon disentangled him from the shackles which the cramping precepts of the seraglio, and the *fanatical* tenets of Mahometanism had thrown over his understanding during his confinement. So far from contemning the superiority of Europeans in arts and sciences, he evinced an ardent desire to improve his countrymen, by the example and instruction of Europeans of every nation, whom he liberally encouraged to come into his service. Nor must it be omitted, that a decided preference was always offered to Englishmen; but the wicked selfishness of some of our agents, whose duty it was to encourage a partiality so beneficial to our national interest, joined to the want of a certain amenity of manners in some of the few adventurers who came to Constan-

tinople to be employed, discouraged this predilection in our favour, and forced that preference to be transferred to our rivals and enemies, who, wisely appreciating what our impious policy spurned from us, have raised an ascendancy upon it, which has placed the fate of the empire at their disposal, and which threatens the speedy destruction of all our influence and possessions in the east.

The encouragement given by Selim, since his accession, for the re-establishment of the press, by which the study of arts and sciences has been more generally spreading in Turkey; the gracious manner with which he received a copy of the "*Tableau general de l'Empire Ottoman*, accompanied with a large painting, containing, in genealogical order, the portraits of all the Ottoman Sultans (in contempt of the abhorrence in which the fanatical Mussulman holds pictures), presented by the Chev. D'Ohson, are strong proofs of the superiority of his mind over the early impressions of education and national prejudices. And the organization of the Nizami Dzedid, a new system of tactics and finance, in imitation of European nations, notwithstanding the outrageous and alarming oppositions that have several times been raised against it by the Janissaries, forcibly exemplify the depth of his understanding, and energy of his character, in the choice and execution of great measures for the renovation of the powers of his empire.

Immediately on coming to the throne, Selim declared an ardent inclination to follow the examples of the warlike princes of his race, and to take the command of his armies in person, which were struggling with various successes against the united powers of Austria and Russia. Nor did the superior tactics and skill of his enemies make him shrink from his purpose: strong opposition was, however, made, by every species of intrigue, against this resolution, by the Ulema, and the authorities which had been organized by his late predecessors. For a considerable time they were not able to move him. The *Validè sultana, sultana mother*, and many of his confidential favourites, being persuaded, by certain reasons, of the danger and impolicy of his absenting himself from his capital so soon after his accession, undertook and succeeded to prevail upon him to delay the execution of his intentions; and the variety of objects of a public nature which were planned, diverted him altogether from his martial purpose.

The mildness and benignity of his manners in private, secured the attachment of those who were placed about him, by sentiments of affection for his person, rather than that awe which eastern monarchs generally aspire at. He was himself at once ardent and steady in his affection for those who had merited his particular regard. His tender attachment to his mother and sisters, was an example of that exalted sentiment of human nature. He never failed to raise those whom he honoured with his esteem, to stations of high power, or important influence. Nor did this appear the effect of mere capricious partiality. The genius and abilities which many of his favourites have shewn, in the discharge of their offices, bear testimony to his discernment of real merit. Witness his first favourite, Kutchuk-Hussein; who, from one of the haz oda, or gentlemen of the imperial household, he created capudan pacha, lord high admiral, and gave him the sultana, his cousin, with a large dowry, in marriage. We must refrain, through motives of prudence, from publishing, for the present, many other instances, whom we hope are still living, of the soundness of Selim's judgment in the choice of his favourites.

Selim's munificence was limited only by his means, which, although considerable, were far inadequate to satisfy his generous propensities. He often rewarded the services of Europeans with his own hands. He was sometimes puzzled to find out novel and pleasing ways to testify his obligations to those who rendered him particular services. The gallant Nelson had been presented with an imperial egret, and other tokens of acknowledgment for the signal defeat of the French fleet at Aboukir. That immortal admiral, soon after, took two French frigates, in which he found many Turks lately made prisoners; these he treated as became himself, and sent them in a handsome manner to Constantinople. Selim was at a loss how to testify his gratitude; and, at the suggestion of Mr. Spencer Smith, at that time our minister at the Porte, he instituted the Order of the Crescent; which is a brilliant crescent set in relief, in a medal,

the ground of which is red enamel, the colour of the Turkish flag. Nelson was the first invested with it in the summer of 1799. This order was afterwards, by certain *insidious suggestions*, divided into classes; a medal of the second class was attempted to be imposed on *Sir Sidney Smith* by the same *suggestions*; which attempt, of course, he treated with the scorn it deserved. It has since been shamefully prostituted by pitiful intrigues.

Selim was not satisfied that he had done enough for the English, and ordered the house and ground where the English embassy had long resided, to be furnished at a liberal price, and presented them to the British nation, with a handsome sum for building a new house. This was an act of personal feeling towards our country, and could not be placed to the account of remuneration for services. Did it therefore become the dignity of Great Britain to accept of it without offering a retaliation, which might have been made at a trifling expence, by appropriating some neat house, inclosed in a garden, for the residence of the representatives of the Porte at our court?—Neither the purport nor limits of these pages will allow us to record the many instances in which Selim has evinced his partiality and affection for the British, we shall soon have reason to appreciate their value by retrospective contemplation, in the contrast we are likely henceforth to experience.

The qualities above described could not fail of attaching the people to Selim by the most flattering sentiments of affection, as well as respect. But human happiness is seldom unalloyed with a portion of misery. Selim's reign was often disturbed with the dissatisfaction and tumult which the janissaries and ill disposed persons raised, in opposition to the establishment of the new system of tactics and finance; this was fomented by suspicions insidiously rumoured that he was influenced by his mother, the *Validè Sultana*, to favour too much his christian subjects. She was suspected of being herself a christian at heart, as she was a native of Georgia, and of christian parents. But the greatest cause of discontent to the people, and anxiety to himself arose from his not having children. The atrocious attempt to destroy him, which we have mentioned, although it did not succeed in its full intent, had yet produced an effect destructive of all hopes of his ever having issue. The danger which the failure of male issue in the Ottoman branch would expose the empire to, in the election of a successor to the throne from the khans of Crim Tartary, who are of the *Jenghisian* branch of the *Oguzian tribe* and the collateral heirs, was repeatedly urged as a good reason for setting Selim aside, and for putting his cousin on the throne, that he might get issue, to secure the succession to the race of Othman; the laws of the empire not permitting the presumptive heirs to have children ere their accession to the throne. Evil designing factions have ever made this the ground-work of their machinations against Selim.

And Buonaparte, finding that, notwithstanding the unprovoked aggression perpetrated by England against Turkey, Selim still continued averse to become an active tool of his hatred to England, availed himself of this greatest misfortune of that prince, as well as of the incorrigible imbecility of the agents of the powers opposed to France, and through its merciless intrigues, deprived Selim at once of power and life. *

Mustapha IV. the son of Abdul Hammid, Selim's cousin, now on the Ottoman throne, is about 28 years of age, and is said to be a very fine young man. He has only one brother, some years younger, named *Mahmoud*.

The state of the Ottoman empire at this crisis, presents a most momentous object, which we cannot help contemplating with awful silence.

CONSTANTINOPOLITANUS.

METHOD *of preparing* CANVASS, *&c. in the old* VENETIAN STYLE.

A METHOD of preparing canvass, paper, or pannel, in the old Venetian style, is asserted to have been discovered by Mr. S. Grandi; also a method of purifying oil for painters, agreeably to the practice of the ancient masters; and a new kind of crayons, which are fixed so as to prevent them from rubbing off from the paper when used, and which may be applied in wa-

* Recent accounts in the German papers would lead us to believe, as we hope, that his life has been spared. [*See p.* 75.] EDIT.

ter or in oil. For these inventions Mr. G. has received the silver medal and twenty guineas from the Society of Arts. The pannels and canvass are prepared by laying on them a composition made from sheep's trotters calcined, and wheaten flour, in equal proportions. The grounds do not crack, and may be painted on almost immediately; while, from their absorbent quality, the business may be proceeded on without delay. Oil is purified by bone-ashes, made into a paste with water, heated red hot, and immersed in the oil. The crayons are formed of bone-ashes and spermaceti, in the proportion of three ounces of the latter to one pound of the former: colouring matter is then added.

ANECDOTE *of the Emperor* ALEXANDER, *related in a* LETTER *from* JAMES GRANGE, *Esq. to* W. HAWES, *M. D. Treasurer of the Royal Humane Society.*

London, March 24, 1806.

"DEAR SIR,

"AGREEABLY to your request, that I would commit to writing the narrative that formed part of our late conversation, I have now the renewed pleasure to inform you, that H. I. M. the Emperor ALEXANDER, in one of his journies through POLAND, by his own humane perseverance and personal exertion, *restored to life* a peasant of that country, who had been drowned a considerable time.—This very interesting occurrence came to my knowledge during my late stay at ST. PETERSBURGH, and took place between KONNA and WILNA (in LITHUANIA), on the banks of the little river WILNA, from whence the last-mentioned town derives its name.

"The EMPEROR, from some cause or other immaterial to the present interesting subject, had considerably preceded his attendants; and being led, by the winding of the road, within a short distance of the above-mentioned river, and perceiving several persons assembled near the edge of the water, out of which they appeared to be dragging something, instantly alighted; and, on approaching the spot, found it to be the body of a man *apparently lifeless*. Prompted by *humanity* alone, and without any other assistance than that of the ignorant boors around him (to whom he was no otherwise known, than that his uniform indicated an officer of rank), he had him conveyed to, and laid on the side of a bank, and immediately proceeded, with his own hands, to assist in taking off the wet clothes from the apparent corpse, and to rub his temples, wrists, &c which H. I. M. continued for a considerable time, using every other means (though destitute of every medical assistance) that appeared at the moment most likely to restore animation, but all without effect.

"In the midst of this beneficent occupation, the EMPEROR was joined by the gentlemen of his suite, among whom were Prince WOLKONSKY and Co. LIEWEN (two Russian noblemen), and Dr. WEILLY, his Majesty's head surgeon, an English gentleman, whose professional abilities are so well known (at least on the Continent) that they need no comment, who always travels with, and indeed never quits his Majesty at any time.

"Their exertions were immediately added to those of the EMPEROR; and on the doctor's attempting to bleed the patient, his Majesty held and rubbed his arm, and gave every other assistance in his power; however, that, and all other means they could devise, proved equally ineffectual; so much so, that *after above three hours* fruitless attempts to recover him, the doctor declared, to the extreme chagrin of the EMPEROR (who was by this time become very anxious about it), to be his opinion, that life was quite gone, and that it was useless proceeding any further.

"Fatigued as he was with such continued exertion, the EMPEROR could not, however, rest satisfied without entreating Dr. WEILLY to persevere, and to make a fresh attempt to bleed him. The doctor, although (as he has declared to me himself, and from whose own mouth I have these particulars) he had not the slightest hope of being more successful in this than in former ones, proceeded, nevertheless, to obey the positive injunctions of H. I. M. when the whole of them (the noblemen, &c.) making a last effort in rubbing, &c. the EMPEROR had, at length, the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing the blood make its appearance, accompanied by a slight groan.

"The emotions of his imperial Majesty, on this occasion, the doctor informed me, are not to be described;

and, in the plenitude of his joy, he exclaimed in French,

" *Good God! this is the brightest day of my life!*"

and the tears, which instantaneously sprang into his eyes, indicated that these words came from the heart.

It is useless to say, my dear Sir, that their exertions were, as you may suppose, redoubled, and finally crowned with complete success; but I must not forget to add (as in justice to H. I. M. no trait, however trifling, ought to be omitted, which reflects such honour on his feelings as a man), that, on Dr. Weilly's looking about for something to stop the blood with, and tie up his arm, the Emperor, without any hesitation, instantly took out his handkerchief, tore it in pieces, and with his own hands bound the poor fellow's arm with it (whose gratitude and astonishment, when informed to whom he was indebted for his life, you may easily conceive); and remained with him till he saw him quite recovered, and conveyed to a place where proper care would be taken of him; besides ordering him a considerable present of money, and having since otherwise provided for him and his family.

The accompanying snuff-box, on which this interesting event is faithfully, though roughly delineated (the poor inhabitants of that part of Poland being no great artists), was sketched at a neighbouring town, for the purpose of commemorating his restoration; and is one of *four* presented, on the occasion, to the principal actors in it, namely, H. I. M. and the *three gentlemen* above mentioned, who are (though not very correctly, it is true) represented on it.

Knowing my attachment to every thing in the least connected with that truly amiable and good Prince, or his actions, Dr. Weilly was kind enough, at my request, to present me with it; and although I would not part with it on any other account, I think it cannot be better disposed of, than by taking the liberty of offering it to you, Sir, to the end, that so striking an example of humanity, perseverance, and philanthropy, *in so exalted a character*, may not be entirely lost to the world, and to posterity.

Requesting you to excuse the hasty, imperfect way in which I have endeavoured to narrate this very affecting transaction (to which I feel myself totally incompetent to do adequate justice), allow me to assure you, Sir, of the sentiments of respect and esteem with which I beg leave to subscribe myself, dear Sir, yours most faithfully,

" JAMES GRANGE."

On a motion, in the society, made, and seconded by the Rev. George Gregory, D. D. it was

Resolved unanimously,

That it be recommended to the managers of this society, that the *gold medal* be voted to, and that H. I. M. Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, be humbly requested graciously to accept the same, being the highest tribute in its power to offer, in testimony of the sincere respect entertained by the R. H. S. for the character of H. I. M. by whose noble, unwearied, and persevering efforts, *life was, under divine Providence, restored to one of his subjects, who, otherwise, would have been prematurely consigned to the grave!*

The gold medal was accordingly voted, and has been presented to his Imperial Majesty at Petersburgh, by the British Ambassador. The receipt of it has since been acknowledged in a letter, in the French language, by the Emperor's own hand, of which the following is an exact translation.

" *To the President of the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain.*

" Mr. President,

" The Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at my court, has conveyed to me the very flattering compliment paid by your society to an action, the notice of which must appear unimportant among the records you preserve of the highest services rendered to humanity. Yet, while I cannot consider so simple an action as entitling me to what you have conferred, I accept the distinction with pleasure and gratitude. It is impossible to deny myself the satisfaction of being enrolled among the members of a society, of which the objects and the zeal are so interesting to humanity, and so congenial to the dearest feelings of my heart. I beg you will express to the society the sincere regard and interest I take in its prosperity; and accept the esteem with which I am,

Mr. President,

Your most affectionate,

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 28, 1807."

VESTIGES,

COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

No. LIX.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON.

WITH NOTES, &c.

Chapter XXIV.

IN taking a philosophical, and, at the same time, a comparative, view of the causes that have contributed to render the metropolis of England, in points of extension and population, the metropolis of Europe, we must, in the cruelty exercised by the *Duke of Alva* in the Netherlands, contemplate one of them.*

The sacking of ANTWERP was an event, from the record of which the human mind recoils with horror and indignation; yet it was an event that, while it depopulated the finest city in BRABANT, was not only highly advantageous to AMSTERDAM, whither the refugees who fled with their riches transferred also their arts, industry, and spirit of mercantile adventure, but to LONDON, who, in the fall of her opulent rival, would probably have rejoiced, had not the generosity of her sons risen superior to selfish considerations, and in-

* Guicciardin, who died 1540, has, in his History of the Netherlands, given a summary view of the commerce of *Antwerp*; which, though brief, considering the magnitude of the subject, is much too long to quote: perhaps our extraction of what may be termed his *summing up* may be sufficient for our present purpose, which is to give a general idea of the opulence of our ill-fated rival. "The port of Armuyden, on the island of Walcheren, was" (in the days of our historian) "the place of rendezvous for the shipping of ANTWERP, where" (says he) "there have been often seen 500 large ships together, bound to or returning from distant parts of the world." He adds, "that it was usual for 500 ships to come and go in one day, and 400 to come up the Scheldt in one tide; that 10,000 carts were constantly employed in carrying merchandize to and from the neighbouring countries, besides many hundred of waggons daily coming and going with passengers, and 500 coaches used by people of distinction; that in *Antwerp* there are 169 bakers, 78 butchers,† 92 fishmongers, 110 barbers and surgeons, 594 tailors, 124 goldsmiths (besides a great number of lapidaries and jewellers), 300 master painters, gravers, and carvers, mercers (*i. e.* retailers and pedlers), &c. without number; that the city contains 13,500 houses; that lodgings are so extravagantly dear, as (except Lisbon) to surpass any city of Europe; insomuch, that a set of lodgings with a hall and garrets do not let for less than 200 crowns yearly, and the greater lodgings and smaller houses usually at 500 crowns and upwards: lastly, that by the great concourse of strangers at Antwerp, advice of all that passes in every other part of the world is brought thither." If we consider how money has decreased in value since the early part of the sixteenth century, the prices of houses and lodgings at Antwerp must astonish us: much as rents have within these last ten years risen in this metropolis, they bear no proportion to those of that city two centuries and a half ago; and if we compare them with those of London at that period, the difference is, upon an average, more than twelve to one. Whether there was that disproportion in the commerce of the two cities we do not pretend to conjecture.

† It has been suggested, and indeed with some appearance of reason, that the number of bakers and butchers is too small for a city that receives 400 ships in a tide; by the same rule we might observe, that the number of *master* tailors seems too large: but with respect to both the historian was probably correct. If we could ascertain the number of bakers and butchers in London at any given period of the sixteenth century, it would, perhaps, appear as disproportionate to the population, for this reason: the estimate would be taken from those that had fixed residences within the walls of the city, and all those of both trades who frequented the markets or had stalls in the suburbs would be left out of the calculation, because these, who were only, perhaps, occasional or hebdomadal visitors, were termed *foreigners*, and, from underselling the citizens, were the continual objects of their jealousy, and of civic restrictions. It was no doubt the same in Antwerp, which being the port of the most plentiful country in Europe, unquestionably attracted to her markets all the dealers in the first necessaries of life from the surrounding villages, and consequently received her provisions from the bakers and butchers situated in her vicinity, as well as from those absolutely resident. With respect to tailors, probably the reverse of this practice operated, and the fashions of a city as much famed for elegance as commerce might be in request by the opulent of Flanders and Brabant. This was at one period the case in LONDON, where the *tailors* were a great company when the *bakers* and *butchers* were comparatively small.

duced them to receive the distressed Burghers with open arms, at the same time that their abhorrence of the Spanish system of barbarity operated upon their minds, and stimulated them with a zeal and alacrity not very frequently to be paralleled in history, to offer, both with their purses and persons, the means to avenge their wrongs.

The fall of ANTWERP contributed, with other circumstances which we have before noted, to the rise of LONDON, in almost the same degree that the decline of VENICE, which, 317 years ago, was a great and flourishing city, had affected ANTWERP; or as the removal of ORIENTAL commerce from its emporium, ALEXANDRIA, had been the precursor of Italian opulence.

In revolving upon the causes from which cities have derived their wealth, and its concomitants, splendor and extension, we find them to be two: the first, from their being the residence of arbitrary monarchs, and consequently of courts composed of nobles, guards, &c. who, by circulating the revenues derived from landed estates, may produce luxury and magnificence without much export trade. This, leaving the cities of the ancient world out of the question, was, from the middle ages, the case with PARIS under the old government, and is to this hour to be observed with respect to PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE, ISPAHAN, &c.—The second cause of the greatness of cities is commerce. Both of these, in the reign of Elizabeth, formed in England a happy combination, and began to operate to that extension of the metropolis, which, as we have observed, fostered and encouraged by the union of the two crowns, the union of the two kingdoms, and, lastly, the union with Ireland, has formed so regular and long continued a system of improvement, that it is impossible to foresee, or even to conjecture, where extension is likely to stop.

Respecting the comparative greatness of cities, *Giovanni Botero*, an eminent Italian author, who, about A.D. 1598, wrote a small treatise on the subject, states, that "PARIS is the largest metropolis in Christendom, containing about 450,000 people." He says, LONDON, NAPLES, LISBON, PRAGUE, MILAN, and GAUNT, have each of them, more or less, 160,000 inhabitants. "But Lisbon is indeed somewhat larger than the rest, by means of the commerce of ETHIOP" (Africa), "INDIA, and BRAZIL, as is LONDON by means of the wars and troubles in the Low Countries." * When Camden published his last edition of that most valuable work, entitled BRITANNIA (1607), he states

* Botero, still speaking of causes of the greatness of cities, observes, that it is not one particular advantage that will alone produce such greatness, but that many must concur. The first he states to be ornaments, by which he means architectural magnificence displayed in sumptuous buildings; the second, statues, &c. such as those so truly grand and elegant in Rome and Venice. He then proceeds to "easiness of access and carriage, and fruitfulness of the neighbouring soil. Thus Piedmont hath plenty of corn, cattle, wines, and excellent fruits, yet hath not one great city; and the like in England, London excepted; for although it abounds in plenty of all good things, † yet there is not another city in it that deserves to be called great; as may also be said of France, Paris excepted." The Italian author is certainly incorrect with respect to England; for York, Bristol, Norwich, Exeter, Ipswich, Newcastle, Hull, &c. were then places of very considerable commercial importance: they were all represented in the company called "*The Merchant Adventurers.*"

† It is a curious speculation to trace the adoption of a variety of articles and things for trade, provision, or pleasure, that, during the course of the sixteenth century, were brought into the country, and have long been *naturalized*. *Saffron* was first brought into *England* by a pilgrim; *woad* originally from *Thoulouse* in *Languedoc*, (though this was surely known to the ancient Britons); the *damask rose* was introduced by Dr. *Linacre*, physician to HENRY the VIIth; *turkey fowls* about the year 1522; the *artichoke* in the reign of HENRY the VIIIth; and of later times, the *musk rose*, and several sorts of plumbs, by Lord CROMWELL out of *Italy*; the *apricot* by King HENRY the VIIIth's French gardener (*peaches* and *nectarines* were brought from *France* at a subsequent period). About the year 1574 were brought to *England*, from *Vienna*, in *Austria*, divers kinds of flowers called *tulipas*, and those and others procured there a little before from Constantinople. And it is said, that since we traded to *Zante*, the plant that beareth the *coren* (currant) is also brought into this realm; and although it brings not fruit to perfection, yet it may serve for pleasure and for use. Archbishop *Grindal* brought the *tamarisk plant* from *Germany*.—In fact, from the labours of our ancestors, we may be really, as well as metaphorically, said to enjoy the produce of the world.

London, or rather the suburbs of London, from their connexion with Westminster, to be in a very improving state; and the learned Bishop Gibson observes, that "in his days (1695) its further advancement had been so very great, that (as the ingenious Sir *William Petty* had probably computed it from the number of burials and houses in each city) London, in the year 1683, or thereabout, was as big as *Paris* and *Rouen* (the two best cities of the French monarchy) put together, and that now (above seven parts of it having been built since the great fire, and the number of inhabitants increased near one-half, the total amounting to near 700,000,) it is become equal to *Paris* and *Rome* put together." *

Of the improvement of the city under the immediate inspection of the chief magistrates, we cannot, from the time of Sir Thomas Rowe, Mayor 1568, to the time of the fire of London, find any particular notices; although during the course of very near a century they unquestionably exerted their utmost powers, and used their utmost influence, to promote a work so beneficial, and which preceding dilapidations and commercial opulence had rendered so absolutely necessary; * it will therefore be proper

* Perhaps the medium that *Swift* proposed, and indeed jocularly applied to the calculation of existing authors, who,

"As number'd by their *pecks of coals*,
"Amount to *eighty thousand* souls,"

might, with good effect, be *seriously* made to assist in the calculation of the number of inhabitants, their periodical increase, and the consequent increase of the metropolis. *Sir William Petty*, in his Political Arithmetic, states, that with respect to housing, the streets shew it to be double the value of what it was forty years before; that is, from 1636 to 1676. With respect to *coals*, he says, that "the shipping of Newcastle is now about 80,000 tons, and could not then be above a quarter of that quantity: first, because London is doubled in people; secondly, because the use of *coals* is at least doubled, they being heretofore seldom used in chambers as they now are, nor were so many bricks burned with them as of late, nor did the country on both sides the Thames make use of them as now." However accurate Sir William Petty may be in general, it is well known that brick-making increases but very little the consumption of coals, as the kilns are now only supplied with those that are sifted from the ashes. Upon the comparative quantities of coals used at different periods, we shall have some observations to make in a subsequent chapter.

* It will also be proper to remark, that although the mayors do not appear as the promoters of any very great or magnificent works for the improvement of the city during the period above mentioned, yet in liberality and charity they seem to have gone hand in hand with their opulent fellow-citizens. *Sir Thomas Rowe*, whose will and funeral directions we mentioned in this Magazine, † left a great number of charitable legacies. He died in 1570.

1570, *Margaret Dan*, widow of —— *Dan*, late one of the Sheriffs of London, left more than 2000*l.* to be applied to benevolent purposes.

1577, Dame *Margaret Ramsey*, being seised of lands in fee simple of her inheritance to the value of 243*l.* gave the same to *Christ's Hospital*, as appears by monuments erected there.

Ambrose Nicholas, Salter, *Mayor* 1576, founded twelve alms-houses in Monkswell-street, *Cripplegate*.

Among the benefactors to the metropolis must be recorded the name of "*William Lamb*, Esq." (sometime a gentleman of the chapel to Henry the VIIIth, and in great favour with him,) "a free brother of the company of *Clothworkers*, and a kind and loving citizen." That *Lamb* had the good fortune to be one of those who (from his skill in music) had the happiness to enjoy the *continued* favour of the most capricious monarch in Christendom, is certain; nor is it improbable that in the *scramble* for grants which followed the suppression of religious houses, he might obtain some: they were given to worse persons, and applied to worse purposes. ‡ It is certain, that the affluence of *Lamb* was much greater than could have been derived from his profession of a *chorister*, or the pension upon which he retired at the death of the monarch whom he had served; for this amounted to no more than

† Vol. LI. p. 211.

‡ Sanders, a Roman Catholic writer, says, that *Henry the VIIIth*, when ancient and diseased, choleric and curious in trifles, was wont to reward such as ordered his screen or chair at a convenient distance from the fire, with the *church* of some *abbey*, or the *lead* of some *church*. But setting aside this seeming slander, it is confidently asserted by Fuller, in his Church History, book vi. p. 377, that he gave a religious house of some value to Mistress ———— for presenting him a dish of *puddings* that pleased his palate. Another anecdote of the same nature may be seen in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i. p. 352.

shortly to observe, whether any, and what, new religious and charitable edifices were built upon the ruins of the old, and what was the state of those that remained antecedent to the great rebellion and the general conflagration.

The small parish-church of *St. Trinity*, Minories, is one of those that arose after the Reformation, being founded for the use of those that dwelt within the precinct of the dissolved monastery of *St. Trinity*. This was also one of the few edifices of this kind that escaped the rage of the fire of London; but being very old, was in 1706 taken down, and rebuilt at the charge of 700l.

St. James, Duke's-place, was raised out of the ruins of the priory of the Holy Trinity, in the reign of James the 1st, as is signified by an inscription *eternizing* the memory of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London, the religious Mr.

7*d. ob. per diem*. However, from whatsoever source he derived his wealth, whether from matrimony (for it is said he married three well-jointured widows), or from grants, he employed it to purposes of benevolence, and consequently to the advantage of the public. But of all his foundations and bequests, none has so fully tended to keep alive his remembrance as his conduit north of Holborn, and that at Holborn-bridge. Of the former of these Stow thus speaks:—"Neere unto Holborne he founded a conduit and standard, with a cocke at Holborne-bridge to convey thence the waste. These were begun 26th March, 1577, and water carried along in pipes of lead more than 2,000 yards, all at his own cost and charges, amounting to the sum of fifteene hundred pounds, and the work fully finished 24th August the same year."

The other conduit, which we can remember, was in a kind of arched vault under the street, to which the descent was by a flight of a great number of steps. It is thus described:—"Lamb's Conduit, at the north end of Red-lion-street, near the fields, affords plenty of water clear as crystal, which is chiefly used for drinking. It belongs to St. Sepulchre's parish, the fountain-head being under a stone marked S S P, in the vacant ground a little east of *Ormond-street*, whence the water comes in a drain to this conduit; and it runs thence in lead pipes to the Conduit on Snow-hill, which has the figure of a Lamb upon it, denoting that this water comes from Lamb's Conduit." He gave to one hundred and twenty poor women, such as were willing to take pains, pails, therewith to carry and serve water.*

Sir *Thomas Offley*, Merchant Tailor, *Mayor*, who died 1580, gave half his goods, and 200l. to be deducted out of the other half, to be bestowed in deeds of charity.

1581, Sir *James Harvey*, Mayor, was employed in a task which has foiled the exertions of every other civic or county magistrate, namely, in repressing the frauds that existed in consequence of short weights and measures; but it appears without effect: the abuses then complained of still exist in a tenfold degree, and ever will exist, except the magistrates are endued with stronger powers to repress them.

Sir *Thomas Blanke*, Mayor 1582, obtained the appellation of *the good Knight*, for his exertions and diligence during the time of a grievous pestilence.

At the period that we have noted, the charitable bequests, benevolences, and buildings for the relief of the sick and the reception of the poor, were so numerous, that it is impossible within any reasonable compass to state them; which is indeed the less necessary, as they are all recorded, though the search after them (we mean after the *records* of them, for the charities have in many instances vanished, and in some been applied to other purposes) would be attended both with labour and difficulty. Reflecting upon the subject, it appears as if the opulent of those times, by their liberality, seemed to wish to return to the indigent all the advantages which they were supposed to have lost by the fall of the *monasteries*, &c. but in this instance they did more; for though, by an extended commerce and increased population, poor rates became necessary, which they would have been under any system that had the same stimulations, yet from individual hospitality, *almshouses*, and *workhouses*, they obtained relief much more certain and permanent that from the eleemosynary donations at the *abbey gates*, or the occasional resources of the *lazarhouses* and *spitals*. Every system has its uses and its abuses. The code of poor laws was in its original outlines excellent; but how those outlines have in modern times been *filled up*, how deeply they are at present *shaded*, it is not necessary here to inquire.

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* Lamb also founded and built a chapel at the north-west corner of Monkswell-street, wherein the Worshipful Company of Cloth-workers have four sermons preached to them on the four principal festivals in the year, which they attend in their gowns and hoods. After the sermon, in pursuance of the will of Lamb, they dispense to twelve men and as many women 12d. each, and at Michaelmas they give to each of the latter a frieze gown, a *lockram shift*, and a good pair of winter shoes fit for their wearing. These are but a very small part of the charitable foundations and bequests of the above-named William Lamb.

George Whitmore, and Mr. Nicholas Raynton, Sheriffs, the Aldermen, &c.

The church of St. Martin Outwich was rebuilt after the Reformation, upon the site of an ancient fabric, of which some record has been traced by the indefatigable Stow as far back as the year 1385. This was also one of the churches that escaped the fire of London.

As did likewise the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate; of which the steeple and greater part were rebuilt after the Reformation, upon the site of the house and church belonging to the *guild* or *fraternity* of the *Holy Trinity*. The messuage was called *Trinity Hall*: it had eight tenements surrounding it; which coming into the hands of King Edward the VIth, he granted the whole to William Harris, *alias* Somers.

Near this church ran part of the wall of the precinct of St. Martin le Grand, which, though enclosed, and having four gates that were locked and barred at the tolling of the curfew every evening, was called *a liberty*: one of these opened near to Aldersgate-street. The college of St. Martin claimed the privileges of *sanctuary*, which were legally decreed to it in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry the VIth, in the case of five soldiers who had rescued a prisoner out of lawful custody, and brought him to the west door of the church, as to a place of safety: in consequence of which, the Sheriffs entered the church, took the said five men, had them chained by their necks, and conveyed to Newgate. These men, after a long debate before the King and Privy Council in his Chancery, were ordered to be restored to St. Martin's, there to abide *freely*, as the sanctuary of which they had availed themselves was considered *inviolable*.

Upon the privileges of this sanctuary we wish a little to observe, for two reasons: first, because they afford us some curious examples of ancient *police*: and, secondly, because the attraction of such a place in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral of St. Paul will assist us in our remarks upon the state of that church in the centuries subsequent to the Reformation, by displaying the *magnet* that attracted to that part of the metropolis the idle and the dissolute.

How such an *imperium in imperio* could have arisen in the midst of a city whose *Custodes*, Mayors, &c. were so jealous of their rights, and, we may add, so careful of the morals of the people, as those of London undoubtedly were, is not now easy to be traced. In very ancient times, it appears that the civic magistrates, i. e. *the Barons*, had all the Saxon indulgences of *Sak*, *Sok*, *Tol*, &c. &c. and that they had, in ages long before the Abbey was erected, a jurisdiction equivalent to that which was from its foundation, and is still, subject to certain modifications, exercised by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. But how long they *slept* upon this right, or how it was lost after the privileges had been so amply, and indeed curiously, enumerated in the charter of William *the Conqueror* (for so he terms himself) does not appear.

That the power of protection claimed, and exercised, in St. Martin's was, like that of the *cities of refuge* under the Mosaical dispensation, not only extended to crimes amounting to manslaughter, but, like some of the *Asyla* of the Heathen world, to those of a much higher nature; and that consequently it became inimical to every system of order and civil polity, will be sufficiently obvious from an inspection of the few notices* which we have quoted

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* That every erraunt and open theafe, murderer, robber, and felon, repairing to the said sanctuary, to the intent that he shall not, under colour thereof, intend to do further mischief, find sufficient suerte to be made unto the King, as well by his own obligation as the obligations of others, of his good bearing for the time of his abode within the said sanctuary, and for a quarter of a yeere after his departing out of the same, forseene alway that if the said fugitive will depart out of the said sanctuary, he may so doe when he will.

By the seventh article we learn what kind of crimes, besides those capital ones already mentioned, were current at that time.

Item, That subtle pickers of locks, counterfeitours of keys, contrivers of seals, forgers of false evidences, workers of counterfeit chaines, beades, brouches, rings, ouches, †

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† *Brooches* and *ouches* are mentioned by Falstaff, in the Second Part of Henry the IVth, in a passage which, we agree with Dr. Johnson, deserves not a laborious research.

in the note: yet it must be observed, that our privileges extended further than even the *Grecian*, for with respect to most notorious criminals, their *asylum* sometimes, instead of being a protection, increased the punishment; of which there are instances mentioned by the *Scholiast* of *Euripides*, also in *Plautus* in several places, and by other poets; though, as it was sacrilege to take suppliants out of the sanctuary, the method was to force them by fire, &c. to leave it.

Before the ancient church of *St. Martin le Grand* there was a *solar*, that is, a large and airy room, or chamber, somewhat like the galleries in some great houses, and still more like those kind of rooms which were formerly deemed appendages absolutely neces" sary to TAVERNS and TIPPLING-HOUSES, being places of entertainment and pleasure where the company sat, and while they enjoyed the rays of the sun, if the *Solar* was in the front of the house, they used to chat with the passengers, and most probably to entice many to share their potations, to the great benefit of the host. * The *Solar* at St. Martin's was, as has been hinted, toward the street, and had a *jetty* extending so far outward, that it, or more probably the company that used, both during and after divine service, to stop in it, annoyed the people passing along. However this might be, the *jetty* had the discredit of the annoyance, and was in consequence presented at an inquisition held in times so remote as the reign of Edward the IId. in these words:— "That the Dean and Canons of *St. Martin's the Great* held a certain Solar against the said church, containing in length 29 feet and in breadth 11 feet; *Cujus Gettificium est nimis bassum de tribus pedibus*;" *i. e.* whose jetty was too low by three feet. This nuisance, for such it was deemed by the Annoyance Jury, the Dean and Canons agreed to abate, remove, and take away. †

We have arrived at a fabric,

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cups, spoons silvered and plates of copper gilt uttered for gold, unto the common hurt of the people, be not suffered in the said sanctuary. And if any, being within the said sanctuary, be holden suspect of the things above mentioned, let him bee committed to ward until he find sufficient surety, as in the former article.

Item, That common putuers, strumpets, * and bawdes be not suspected in the said sanctuary. And if they claim its tuition, that they bee set to ward in open day times, 'till *shame* cause them to depart or to amend their vicious living.

There are other articles against the players at unlceful and reprovable games, such as hazard, dice, the *Guek*, the *Kayelles*, † the *Cloyth*, † &c. and also against the violation of Sunday by artificers (as well barbours as others) residing within the said sanctuary; and it is curious to observe, that although the Dean of Westminster claimed and exercised a separate jurisdiction, these are ordered to be punished according to the ordinances of the city.

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* In MASSINGER'S Comedy, THE CITY MADAM, *Goldwire* says to *Shavem*, who seems to have been of that order of females,

"The *Exchange* shall court thy custom,
And thou shalt forget
There e'er was a *St. Martin's*."

† *Coyls* and *Clwsh* are two games, among many others, declared unlawful by the statute 33 *Hen.* VIII. ch. 9.

* In the ancient view of Cheapside, many *Solars* may still be observed; and there are some traces of those that were situated toward the gardens, we think, still to be found in the very few taverns that now remain which exhibit any marks of the original plans of those convivial mansions. *Solars*, though now out of fashion, are still recognized in *leases*, where their appellation, disencumbered of the *sense* that was formerly annexed to it, still appears as one of the tautological ornaments with which those ingenious instruments abound, there it is still retained and frequently repeated; for it would be *legally a crime* to lose so important a word. However, from this it may be gathered, that those kind of rooms were not in the old city peculiar to taverns, but common to all houses that had *cellars*, which, either antecedently or subsequently, are generally connected with them.

† This is another elegant instance of a *Pleonasm*, a figure of rhetoric which, we find, was an ancient embellishment to legal language.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL;

which having been, with respect to its foundation, and its most ancient state, already noticed in a former part of this work, we shall now consider its situation subsequent to the Reformation.

The different accidents by which this cathedral, venerable for its antiquity, still more venerable for its being the metropolitan centre of piety, suffered, have been frequently the subjects of astonishment and lamentation; therefore we shall only advert to the last, before its final destruction by the great and general conflagration.

In 1561, the august and highly elevated spire of this church was totally burnt by lightning; or, as is most probable, in consequence of the carelessness of a workman.* After which it was never rebuilt * antecedent to the destructive fire of 1666.

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* Dr. Heylin states, that a plumber, many years afterward, acknowledged, when on his death-bed, that he had occasioned the fire, by having left a pan of coals within the spire when he went to dinner; which of course, agitated by the wind, communicated to the timber, and produced the ensuing devastation. The people gazed and lamented, while the flames descending gradually, enveloped the whole spire in a whirling blaze, which pervaded the interior wood, and only languished, and at length subsided, from the want of combustible materials. It is extraordinary, that accidents of the same nature, and most probably proceeding from the same cause, should happen at distant periods, to the two principal churches in the metropolis. On the 9th of July, 1803, the plumbers employed to repair the roof of Westminster Abbey, when they went to dinner, left their grate of coals so incautiously, that the fire communicated to the rafters, and thence to the principal timbers, which, perfectly dry, and probably rendered porous by age, soon burst out into a considerable conflagration. At this terrific scene, which for some time threatened destruction to this ancient, august, and venerable pile, we were present in its interior; and perhaps there have been none that, for a period of several hours, ever excited greater anxiety, none that have presented a more dreadful spectacle. The large beams and smaller pieces of blazing timber fell from the roof into the choir, and a shower of fire descended that seemed to threaten destruction to the whole edifice: fortunately, however, for the building, for the city of Westminster, and indeed for the public, by the uncommon exertions of the officers of the church, and the ready and effectual assistance of the people, the fire was repressed, and at length totally extinguished, with less damage to the building than, from its appearance, could have been imagined: and it is singular enough, that while St. Paul's has been several times destroyed, or much damaged, this is the only accident of any importance that, in the course of more than eight centuries, has happened to Westminster Abbey.

* This circumstance, it has been observed, shews the date of 1560 to Aggas's famous Survey of London to have been erroneous, he having given the outline of the cathedral

The event of the demolition of this ancient and beautiful steeple, and the consequent damage of the church, it is said, attracted the attention of the whole kingdom: the Queen (Elizabeth) set the example of munificence, by giving toward the repairs 1,000 marks of gold, and 1,000 loads of timber from her forests. The City of London subscribed from the Chamber, 3,247l. 16s. 2d. ob. the Prelates and Clergy of the several dioceses resigned twentieths, thirtieths, and fortieths, of their benefices toward the fund, which augmented it to 6,702l. 13s. 4d. This *ample* supply enabled the commissioners who superintended the repairs to bring them to a conclusion, A.D. 1566. *

If we contemplate the pious motives that influenced the Queen and Clergy, and the zeal which animated the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens, and indeed the rest of her Majesty's subjects, to perfect this national work, the renovation of a metropolitan temple, whose august form seemed to stand as a representative of the holiness of Britain, it would be natural and reasonable to suppose, that when the repair of it was finished, it was kept pure and undefiled, and in neatness and cleanliness exhibited a pattern for all the other churches in the city, indeed in the kingdom. We know, that before the Reformation, the cloisters of the Grey Friars were used as a mart for toys, trinkets, millinery, drapery, &c. and that this kind of traffic still adheres to their site, or to its immediate vicinity: we have seen how, under the pretence of sanctity, morality was violated in St. Martin's le Grand, and have no very high idea of the decorum which, even in the strictest periods of the Roman Catholic times, was observed at the Black Friars; but in later ages, how nuisances infinitely more disgusting could be suffered, and enormities of still greater importance, which had become habitual, could be connived at, in and about the cathedral of St. Paul, we have no conception: therefore, as it is easier to detail than to account for these things, we shall proceed to lay before our readers a few notices of the most obnoxious; not from any sensations of pleasure that we feel in recording them, but that they may in future ages be avoided.

In the summer of 1597, to the consequent annoyance of the neighbourhood, a dunghill of four cart loads lay at the steeple door within the church. About this time, drunkards and idlers were even indulged in lying and sleeping on the benches at the choir door.

Respecting the irreverent and careless behaviour of the officers of the church, we meet with the following presentments on the different visitations:—

1598. "We think it a very necessarye thinge that every Quorister should bring with him to Church a Testament in English, and torne to every Chapter as it is dayly read, or some other good and godlye prayer booke, rather than spend their tyme in talk and hunting after *Spurr-money*, whereon they set their whole minds, and do often abuse dyvers if they do not bestow somewhat on them." *

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without a spire: but the error seems to exist in the observation: the copy from this survey, which now lies before us, bears the date of 1563, which is unquestionably taken correctly from the original. The plan, therefore, indicates to have been published two years after the fire, and no doubt gave the view of the church as it then appeared. Yet it is singular enough, that Jonson, who must have been perfectly acquainted with the state of Paul's, has, in his comedy, The Devil's an Ass, 1616, spoken of the *steeple* as if it was still standing. *Iniquity* says,

——— "I will fetch thee a leap
From the top of Paul's steeple to the Standard in Cheap."

* In Switzerland they frame houses, the roofs of churches, and other large buildings, of the timber in the *Black Forest*, and send them down the *Rhine* to different parts of Germany and Holland: but in England this practice is rather singular. Yet we are informed, that the frames of the roofs of the nave and choir of St. Paul's were made in Yorkshire, and brought thence by sea.

* Spur-money was an exaction imposed upon persons who entered a cathedral booted and spurred, which we are sorry to say prevails at this day both in churches and palaces; *Lichfield* and *Hampton Court*, for instances. About the time when this presentment was made, Spurs were, by the dashing youths of the metropolis, generally worn; Ben Jonson alludes to them in the Alchymist, in the scene where Subtle advises Abel Drugger to place a loadstone under his threshold,

"To draw in the gallants that wear spurs."

Malcolm, in his *London Redivivum*, Vol. III.

"In the upper quier where the co˜ion table dothe stande ther is such unreverente people walking with ther hatts on ther heddes, co˜monly all service-tyme no man reproving them for yt."

The presentment of John Ramsey records instances of uncleanness, and of indecency in language which it is not necessary to quote. From this document it appears, that so little attention was paid to decorum in the church, that "porters, butchers, water-bearers, and who not," used to cross and recross it with their burthens,* even during divine service: the enormities consequent to this irreverence will easily be conceived.

With the fall of the CHANTRIES, to which we have before alluded, the neglect and violation of the *chapels*, wherein divine service used to be performed for the souls of their founders, seems to have kept pace. It is of no importance to ascertain the purposes for which they were used, further than by observing, that one was made a *glazier's workshop*, perhaps a necessary appendage to so large a cathedral; but still, though its manufacture was applied to a spiritual edifice, it was certainly not necessary that the *manufactory* should have been *consecrated*.

Among the encroachments on ST. PAUL'S, which are by far too numerous to be particularly mentioned, we shall only hint at three of the most curious, *viz.*

The house of *John Gyles* was partly formed by ST. PAUL'S, and was "lately used for a PLAY-HOUSE."

The house of John Wheeler was not only built upon the foundation of the church, but a way had been contrived through a window into a part of the steeple, where the tenant had a WARE-ROOM.

John Frances, it appears, baked his *bread* and *pies* in an oven excavated within a buttress of the cathedral!!!

These were a few of the enormities operating within and without this august and venerable fabric.* We shall now take notice of some of another nature, which were certainly less owing to avarice, impiety, or inattention, than to the fashion of the times.

In the reign of Elizabeth and James the 1st, PAUL'S, as the church was then familiarly termed, was the resort of the fashionable, the vain, the idle, and the disorderly people of the metropolis: its *aisles* were the principal walks in the city, and its vicinity the mart of elegant superfluities, and of the literature of the times.

We shall soon take notice of some of the booksellers settled in ST. PAUL'S Church-yard, but at present continue our observations upon those characters who may be said to have hung loose upon society, who were attracted to this part of the town by motives far less laudable than a search after books.

Shakspeare, who concentrated the passions and manners of every other period and every other country in his own, makes FALSTAFF, speaking of that dissolute character, BARDOLPH, say,

"I bought him in *Paul's*, and he'll buy me a horse in *Smithfield*. If I could get me but a *wife* in the Stews, I were mann'd, hors'd, and wiv'd."‡

And there is no doubt but that *Paul's*

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p. 71, a work which we wish to see continued, says, that "The gentlemen of the Choir were peremptory in their demand, and threatened imprisonment in the Choir all night to those who refused them money." This disgraceful importunity we have been subjected to from the singing-boys in country cathedrals.

* This kind of violation of the church we recollect to have prevailed in Westminster Abbey before the late regulation: all those sorts of persons above mentioned (except water-bearers) we have frequently seen pass and repass through the nave of that venerable pile without molestation, and even boys play at ball and trundle hoops in it, who, when spoken to, have pleaded prescription.

* It appears from the comedy of the City Madam, that Paul's was frequented by *cut-purses*. *Shavem* says,

"I'll hang ye both, you rascals. I can but ride †
You for the purse you cut in *sermon* time at *Paul's*."

‡ *Dr. Warburton's* note upon this passage is:—"*Paul's.*] *At that time* the resort of idle people, cheats, and knights of the post." But it will be recollected, that the period of the scene is the sixth year of Henry the IVth, about 1404: therefore the learned Doctor should have observed, that the bard had by almost two centuries anticipated the removal of those people from St. Martin's le Grand.

† *Be carted.*

Walk, as it was then called, abounded with many as dissolute, though of a higher order, than the fiery-faced Corporal.

Ben Jonson, who, in describing local manners, was the most correct and accurate of any writer of his time, has, in his comedy of Every Man out of his Humour, given us a series of scenes in the interior of the church, and an assemblage of a great variety of the characters; * in the course of which a very curious piece of information occurs, namely, that it was in those times the fashion to paste *bills* in the form of advertisements, though not of the same purport as the modern, in the same manner that is now done in the Royal Exchange, upon the columns in the *aisles* of *Paul's*. Of these bills, or rather in ridicule of them, he gives us two specimens; the first of which we shall quote, referring the reader who wishes to see the other to the play itself, which in many respects will amply repay his curiosity. †

* The young gallants from the inns of court, the western and northern parts of the metropolis, and those that had spirit enough to detach themselves from the counting-houses in the east, used to meet at the central point, St. Paul's, and from this circumstance obtained the appellation of *Paul's Walkers*, as we now say *Bond-street loungers*. However strange it may seem, tradition says, that the great Lord Bacon used in his youth to cry *Eastward ho!* and was literally a Paul's-walker.

† The first Bill.

" If there be any Lady or Gentlewoman of good carriage that is desirous to entertain (to her private uses) a young, straight, and upright Gentleman, of the age of five or six and twenty at most, who can serve in the nature of a Gentleman-Usher, ‡ and hath little legs of purpose, and a black satin suit of his own to go before her in, which suit (for the more sweetening) now lies in *Lavender*, § and can hide his face with her fan if need require, or sit in the cold at the stair-foot for her, as well as another Gentleman: Let her subscribe her name and place, and diligent respect shall be given."

‡ It is probable that the practice of Gentleman-Ushership among those of the middle rank of life was a fashion imported, among many other Spanish customs, in the time of *Philip* and *Mary*, and which had not worn out in the reigns of *Elizabeth* and *James*.

§ This, in the language of Paul's, meant at the pawnbroker's: the phrases now are, " *At my Uncle's*," or at " *Old Two to One's*."

The Birth *and* Death *of* OLD DRURY.

It has been frequently stated, that during that period of hypocrisy, fanaticism, fraud, and villany, which has been *correctly* termed the *Interregnum*, there was a total suspension of dramatic performances in the metropolis: but this is by no means the fact: for although those that might be called the regular theatres were shut, the actors (who, it must be observed, to a man, * exerted their utmost powers in support of the cause of their Royal Master, and it may be said, though in an humble degree, bore their full share in his misfortunes,) kept together, and in the year 1648 ventured to perform some plays at the Cockpit, *Drury-lane*.

Here the furious zeal of the Independents pursued them, and after a short and unavailing struggle they were silenced. Yet still were dramatic entertainments so much the darling of the higher orders of the people, that the company not only received encouragement to adhere to their profession in the hope of *better times*, (worse, it was certain, could never arrive,) but perhaps even by the republicans themselves, though they dreaded an engine at once *so loyal* and so formidable as the stage, permitted to act some plays, which were termed *private*, although they were performed at inns, sometimes at a short distance from town; sometimes, but not without interruption, in the city; and at other periods at the houses of the nobility, who, as was the case of the ancient minstrels, paid them for their attendance.

Among the many obligations which the stage had to Sir William Davenant, there was one which has been little noticed; yet, owing to his exertions, the histrionic passion was kept alive in the bosoms of the people, who, when their first ebullitions of fanatic fury were a little cooled, began to observe, that from the actors upon the stage, who had been represented so dangerous, they had little to fear, but that from the actors at and about the *Court* of Cromwell every species of evil was to be dreaded: they therefore suffered Sir William to exhibit entertainments of declamation and music, in the manner of the ancients, without molesta-

* All the actors who were able either enlisted or bore commissions in the royal army.—*Cibber*.

tion, at Rutland House, from the year 1656; whence, two years after, he removed to the *Cockpit, Drury-lane*, where his performances assumed a more dramatic form, and were continued to the eve of the Restoration.

At this happy period, which was hailed as the renovation of LOYALTY and COMMON SENSE, the theatres once more reared their heads: the triumph of the arts, and elegancies of life, over the low and sordid ignorance and vulgarity that had long prevailed, diffused through the nation the most unbounded joy and satisfaction. Sir William Davenant took the actors, who were termed the King's Company, under his immediate protection. They first performed at the RED BULL; they then removed to a new-built house situated in GIBBON'S TENNIS COURT, near Clare-market, which was the place wherein Orator Henley afterward gave his lectures; and, finally, upon the erection of the new theatre on the site of the old Cockpit, Drury-lane, the King's Company removed to that, where, it appears by the subsequent bill, theatrical performances commenced April 8th, 1663. *

FIRST PLAY-BILL OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

By His Majesty's Company of Comedians
At the New Theatre in Drury Lane
This Day being Thursday April 8th 1663
will be acted
A Comedy Call'd
THE HVMOVROVS LIEVTENANT
The King.....Mr. Wintersel
Demetrivs ... .Mr. Hart
Selevivs .....Mr. Bvrt
Leontivs .....Major Mohvn
Lievtenant .....Mr. Clvn
Celia.....Mrs. Marshall.
The play will begin at three o'clock exactly †
Boxes 4s—Pit 2s. 6d—Middle Gallery 1s. 6d
Uppery Gallery 1s

Having stated what may be termed the BIRTH, we shall, from a paper of the 4th of June, 1791, in conclusion, quote

THE DEATH OF OLD DRURY.

"On Saturday night, of a *gradual decay*, and in the 117th year of her age, died *Old Madam Drury*, who existed through *six reigns*, and saw many generations pass in review before her. She remembered 'Betterton in his declining age;' lived in intimacy with *Wilkes, Booth*, and *Cibber*; and knew *old Macklin* when he was a stripling.

"Her hospitality exceeded that of the English character even in its early days of festivity, having almost through the whole of her life entertained from *one to two thousand persons of both sexes* six nights out of seven in the week. She was an excellent poetess, could be *grave* and *gay* by turns, and yet sometimes (catching the disorder from *intrusive guests*) could be *dull* enough in all conscience

"Her *memory* was most excellent, and her *singing* kept on in such a gradual state of improvement, that it was allowed her voice was better *the three or four last years* of her life, than when she was in her prime at the latter end of the last century.

"She had a *route* of near two thousand people at her house the *very night of her death*; and the old lady found herself in such high spirits, that she said she would give them "No Supper" without a "*Song*;" which being complied with, she fell gently back in her chair, and *expired without a groan*.

"Dr. Palmer (one of her family physicians) attended her in her last moments, and announced her dissolution to the company."

ANECDOTE *of* POPE INNOCENT XI.

BENEDICTUS ODESCHALCHI was born at Como, in the duchy of Milan. Through every ecclesiastical gradation, he was at length advanced to the dignity of cardinal. His election to the Pontificate was attended with the greatest contention, both within and without the conclave, that had ever been known; and it has been supposed that his elevation became absolutely necessary, to reconcile the opposite parties and interests. On his accession he assumed the name of INNOCENT; and when he had reigned but even a short period, so observable was his liberality, in an age when liberality in matters of religion was not very conspicuous, that he obtained the further appellation of the *protestant* Pope: though this, it is said, was more frequently applied to his political than to his sacerdotal character. He was, however, at all times, remarkable for his affability and urbanity of manners, and, of all the visitors to the Vatican, appeared to treat the English with the greatest attention, and even to grant what might be deemed a moral concession, namely, liberty of speech, which he had frequent occasion

* In the last edition of the Biographia Dramatica, there is a mistake of one year in the date: it is there stated to be April 8th, 1662.

† It is a curious circumstance, that since the period of this bill, the commencement of theatrical performances has, by regular gradations, advanced four hours nearer to *midnight*.

to observe they exercised *ad libitum*, even upon religious subjects, because he well knew it to be

" A consequential ill that freedom draws."

Of this an instance is recorded, which shews at once his good-nature and generosity.

An English gentleman, in the course of his travels, arrived at Rome, and being desirous to be introduced to the Pope, took the official means to have his wish intimated at the Vatican. The jealous policy of the papal administration at that period (the latter end of the seventeenth century) made them acquainted with the character of every stranger that entered the dominions of the holy see. Innocent heard, of course, that the traveller was a man of consequence and of learning: he therefore received him with the greatest politeness, and discoursed with him with the greatest freedom.

In the progress of their conversation, the Pope said, "Sir, if I do *not mistake*, I saw you at high mass at St. Peter's yesterday."

" Your holiness can *not mistake*," returned the gentleman, smiling.

The Pope, who in a moment saw that he really had made a mistake with respect to his infallibity, to which the gentleman had, in his reply, most delicately alluded, immediately turned the discourse, by saying, " Well, you saw me yesterday in my habits of ceremony, and you know the title which the people of your nation have honoured me with: what do you now think of the Pope's being the Antichrist.

The gentleman, fearful of giving offence, asked his Holiness if he would give him leave to deliver his sentiments freely.

The Pope promised him that he would.

The gentleman then said, " If, as in former times, a hue and cry had been raised in my country after the Antichrist, and I had met your holiness in the dress you wore yesterday, though I should not have affirmed you to be the person, I believe I should have apprehended you on a *violent suspicion*."

" I *apprehend* you now," said the Pope, " though not in the manner to which you allude; for whatsoever my *habit* might have been, it is at present always to grant the most liberal *indulgences* to national prejudices."

Account *of the late* Edward King, *Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Lon. & Ed. Soc. Ant. Cassel. Sod. &c.*

THIS very learned and estimable man, who has so recently paid the debt of nature, was descended from an ancient and wealthy family, which, in the time of the cruel persecutions of the Duke of Alva, fled from the Netherlands, and settled in the county of Norfolk. His father married Sarah, eldest daughter of Thomas Cater, Esq. of the before mentioned county; of which marriage the only issue was Mr. King, of whose learned labours and life we are about to present some account to our readers.

Mr. King was born at Norwich, in 1734. From his earliest years he applied himself to books, and from his progress in his juvenile studies, which were in a great measure directed by Dr. Clark, the Dean of Norwich, and brother of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Clark, he afforded an early presage of eminence in learning. At the age of eighteen, he was entered of Clare Hall, Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner, where he resided about seven years, and where he was distinguished beyond most of his colleagues for his proficiency in the scholastic exercises, and for the correctness of his private conduct. While at college, our young student was particularly fortunate in enjoying the countenance and friendship of some of the leading characters in the university; among the foremost of whom, was the celebrated Dr. Long, the master of Pembroke Hall, and Lowndes professor of astronomy, who contracted with Mr. King a very close intimacy: an intimacy which continued without any interruption until the decease of Dr. Long, in 1770.

Having completed his academical education, Mr. King gave himself up to the study of the law, and, in due course, was called to the bar, by the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, and practiced in the court of Chancery, and on the Norfolk circuit. He, however, continued at the bar but a few years; for the death of his father having taken place, and finding himself, in consequence of that event, in the possession of an independent fortune, he determined to devote the remainder of his life to pursuits more congenial with his taste and dispositions. That he was not, however, indifferent to the studies of the legal profession while he con-

tinued in it, and of the business of which he had a considerable share for a young practitioner, evidently appears from the large collection of MSS. in his own hand-writing on law subjects which are in the possession of his family. It is also to be remarked, that during his practice in the courts, he was remarkable for the scrupulous pains which he took to make himself master of the contents of his brief, and all the circumstances of his case, under the conscientious impression that he was bound to attend to those interests of his client, committed to his charge, as much as to any important concern of his own.

In the year 1765, Mr. King married Susannah, the youngest daughter of William Blower, Esq. of the Mythe, in Leicestershire, who survives to lament the loss of a husband to whom she was endeared by every tie of connubial regard and affection.

The first literary production of Mr. King was *An Essay on the English Constitution and Government*, in octavo; a learned and ingenious work, which shews the author to have possessed an intimate knowledge of general history, and to have deeply studied the origin and progress of our form of government. Bishop Hurd, in his Dialogues, had shewn, that every change made in our constitution was in favour of liberty; and the design of this essay was to go one step further, and to shew how that came to be the case. The first edition of the essay bears the date of 1767, and describes its author, in the title-page, as *of Lincoln's Inn*. His forensic studies not improbably bent his mind to the consideration of the subject, which he therein discusses.

In 1773, he produced *A Letter addressed to Dr. Hawkesworth, and humbly recommended to the Perusal of the very learned Deists*. It is short, and contains some severe, but just strictures on an unguarded passage in Dr. Hawkesworth's account of the voyages of the circumnavigators of that period, respecting providential deliverances.

In 1777, he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an elaborate memoir, which is published in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia*, on the *Castellated Remains* of past ages; by an inattention to which remains, and to the curious devices of their artificial structure, many, even of the most curious, circumstances of history are rendered both uninstructive and uninteresting. This valuable memoir was followed, in 1782, by a much fuller one, accompanied by more accurate drawings, and which enriched the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*. These two memoirs were, in the same year, put together in an elegant quarto, of which but seventy copies were printed for the use of the author's friends, with the title of *Observations on Ancient Castles*.

In 1780, Mr. King published his much admired *Hymns to the Supreme Being, in Imitation of the Eastern Songs*, 12mo. In these hymns, the amiable and excellent writer seems to have poured forth his whole soul. They are the effusions of a most pious, enlarged, and elegant mind. We envy not the feelings of that person, who can peruse these lofty and touching strains of religious adoration and praise, without emotions which are much easier conceived than described. Being at first published without a name (in which state they went through a spurious edition), the hymns were attributed to the pen of Cowper; but in a subsequent impression, Mr. King avowed himself to be the author of them.

In 1783, the philanthropic mind of Mr. King induced him to send forth a small tract, entitled, *Proposals for establishing at Sea a Marine School, or Seminary for Seamen*, addressed, in a letter to his friend, John Frere, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Marine Society.

In 1788, he presented to the learned world his *Morsels of Criticism, tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures upon Philosophical Principles and an enlarged View of Things*, a thick quarto. Mr. King possessed an original mind, and certainly some of the ideas contained in this volume must be allowed to be of a novel and eccentric kind; a remark which may justly be applied, to parts of some of his other performances. But the erudition which is displayed in the volume before us, the ardent piety which runs through every page of it, and the striking and instructive views which it developes with respect to some of the prophetic writings, very deservedly contributed to raise the reputation of our author. This volume was published several years (and was probably prepared still more) before the occurrence of those great and extraordinary events which have disordered the civilized world, and shaken the social edifice to its very centre; but those events, in their leading

circumstances, seem to have been as exactly described, as if they had been known to the writer. In his explanation of the twenty-fourth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, principally of the twenty-ninth verse, he observes as follows:—"We may remark, if the words are to be understood as spoken merely emblematically, then the images made use of are such as are well known *to predict* (consistently with their constant use in many other parts of prophecy) *a great destruction and almost annihilation of many of those lawful powers which rule on earth*, however beneficial any of them may be to the earth; *and* A DREADFUL LESSENING OF THE DIGNITY AND SPLENDOUR OF ALL GREATNESS, *and a subversion of all good order and civil government*. Than which nothing can be expected more formidable. Dreadful indeed," adds he, "must be A TIME (*if such a one is to come*) WHEN *men are let loose upon each other, possessed of all their present improvements and advantages, but unrestrained either by law or civil government, or by conscience and good principle*; scorning the admonition and authority of those who ought to maintain justice, *and assisted by the more rude and barbarous parts of the world*, whom they shall find too ready to increase THE UNIVERSAL UPROAR." And at the conclusion of his Remarks on the Revelations, chap. xvi. v. 13 and 14, he says, "*Here*, while we maintain *due reverential fear*, our interpretation must end. *Nothing but the events themselves, when they come to pass*, can rightly explain the rest. And they will certainly speak LOUDLY ENOUGH, *for themselves*, as those before them have done. Only I must just remark, that *it seems* as if *persecution*, and the horrid influences of *ignorance* and *barbarism*, were allowed to produce their dire effects during the *first* part of the period of time described *under the vials*; and as if IRRELIGION, VANITY, AND A TOTAL WANT OF ALL SERIOUS PRINCIPLE, AND A MISAPPLICATION OF THE REFINEMENTS OF CIVILIZATION, *were to be* ALLOWED *to produce* THEIR MISCHIEF *also*, at the *latter* end of that period."—"It will be *happy for those who shall live some years hence*, if they can prove me guilty of a mistake in this point. I speak and write *with* cautious reverence and fear, acknowledging that I am liable to error, and *by no means pretending to prophecy*; but still apprehending myself bound not to conceal *the truth*, where any matter *appears to be revealed* in Holy Scripture; and especially when the bringing *an impending denunciation* to light (*if it be a truth*) may be an awful *warning* and *caution* to many, AND PREVENT THEIR BECOMING ACCESSORY TO EVIL."

The unknown author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, in a note, in which he calls the public attention, "with much earnestness," to the Morsels of Criticism, referring to the above and other equally striking passages, emphatically observes, "Thus did this very learned and most pious man, in a strain of serious, temperate, and impressive eloquence, deliver his opinion and his interpretation. They will stand before us and posterity, as the memorial of that lonely wisdom and reverential application of the Divine Word, and of that silent dignity which can *alone* be attained by a retirement (at intervals) from the world which God has made to HIM alone, and by that worship, in spirit and in truth, which, when joined to human erudition and to the sober cultivation of the understanding, will produce FRUIT UNTO LIFE."

The humility of mind and *sober* caution with which Mr. King, in the volume to which we have referred, ventures his opinions, or, as he diffidently calls them, *apprehensions*, cannot be too much admired. "He never forgets" (to quote the words of the ingenious and acute author already mentioned) "the *nature* of the subjects he is treating. He seems to approach the sacred writings with that prostration of mind, that distrust of his own powers, and that self-abasement, which are *required* of those who desire to look into the hidden things of God."—"I speak," continues this writer, "of the spirit by which he appears to me to be conducted, and (I repeat it) I speak *from the work alone*. I shall contend for no interpretations given by Mr. King or by any other man; but I may propose them to public consideration; for I never observed more caution and more wariness than in this writer."

Another volume was added to the *Morsels of Criticism*, by way of supplement, in 1800.

In 1701, our author published *An Imitation of the Prayer of Abel, in the Style of Eastern Poetry*, in quarto; which afforded another instance of the fervour of his piety, and the grandeur of his conceptions of the worship due to the Divine Being.

In 1793 appeared his *Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt*, a pamphlet in octavo; in which the author points out the nature of a *public debt* as contradistinguished from a *private debt*, and shews the fallacious doctrines with respect to public credit which arise from the want of attending to the just and essential distinctions which exist between the nature of the one description of debt and of the other. This tract contains some observations on the general subject it handles, which are deserving of serious consideration.

In 1796, our author sent forth his elegant *Vestiges of Oxford Castle*, folio; being introductory to a most learned and extensive work which he afterwards gave to the public, and which we shall notice in its due place. These vestiges were discovered by the indefatigable labours of Mr. Harris, the architect, under the neighbouring influence and patronage of the present Earl of Harcourt, and served to exercise the ingenuity of Mr. King in tracing out a plan from a few obscure remains. The vestiges are illustrated by some excellent drawings of Mr. Harris.

In the same year, this industrious author offered to the philosophical world his *Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days and in ancient Times*, quarto; a curious and learned performance, not only from the facts which it exhibits (undoubtedly the most extensive collection of the kind that is extant), but also from the interesting and ingenious speculations which it contains, as illustrative of the phenomenon which is the subject of it. Some of the instances which Mr. King adduces are taken from scripture; some from Herodian, Plutarch, Pliny, and Livy; and other circumstances of the same kind said to have happened in France, Italy, and Spain, are likewise brought forward. The *reality* of the phenomenon in question had but few advocates when Mr. King sent forth his remarks; but the more than doubts which then existed have been very much removed from the minds of those who are not naturally sceptical, by the strongly attested cases of stones fallen from the clouds abroad and in this country, since the publication of Mr. King's interesting account; and by none more than by the large stone which fell in Major Topham's grounds in Yorkshire.

In 1798, Mr. King published *Remarks on the Signs of the Times*, quarto; an edifying example of pious investigation. They were succeeded, in 1799, by a *Supplement, with many additional Remarks*, which was the means of soon afterwards producing the masterly "*Critical Disquisitions* on the 18th Chapter of Isaiah, by Samuel, Lord Bishop of Rochester, in a Letter to Edward King, Esq." Though the Bishop here dissents in some important points from our venerable layman, yet he agrees with him concerning the general scope of the prophecy in question; and he expresses his differences of opinion in a manner which is truly worthy of him, and which shews the high estimation in which he held our author. "I cannot, however, enter upon the subject," says the Right Reverend Prelate, "without professing, not to yourself, but to the world, how highly I value and esteem your writings, for the variety and depth of erudition, the sagacity and piety which appear in every part of them; but appear not more in them, than in the conversation and habits of your life, to those who have the happiness, as I have the happiness, to enjoy your intimacy and friendship. I must publicly declare," adds his Lordship, "that I think you are rendering the best service to the Church of God, by turning the attention of believers to the true sense of the prophecies." *Such* a tribute from *such* a man as Bishop Horsley (one of the very ablest divines and most learned scholars of his time, and the honest independence of whose mind scorned to stoop to the meanness of flattery), must have been highly gratifying to him to whom it was rendered. A few years afterwards the illustrious Prelate, for such he was, published his ingenious and scientific tract "On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of sowing Wheat, with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Settings of the fixed Stars." This he also addressed, in a short and very affectionate epistle dedicatory, to Mr. King, "as eminently qualified to judge of the soundness of the arguments, the truth of the conclusions, and to appreciate the merits of the whole."

We have already observed, that the *Vestiges of Oxford Castle* was the forerunner of a much larger work, which Mr. King intended to give to the world. The first volume of this magnificent and most laborious undertaking, the idea of which reflects the highest credit on the expanded mind of its author,

made its appearance in 1799, under the title of *Munimenta Antiqua; or, Observations on Ancient Castles: including Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, Ecclesiastical as well as Military, in Great Britain, and on the corresponding Changes in Manners, Laws, and Customs, tending to illustrate Modern History, and to elucidate many interesting Passages in various Classic Authors*, folio. The second volume appeared in 1802; and the third in 1804. But another volume remains to complete this grand design; and we are happy to learn that it was nearly ready for publication, when the hand of death put an end to the labours of the author, there being nothing wanting but the index to complete the work. It is impossible, we conceive, for any one to travel through these volumes, without being particularly struck by the profoundness and variety of learning, the patience of investigation, and the acuteness of remark, which they so abundantly display. The *Munimenta Antiqua* is one of those works which, for the extensiveness of its plan and the ability of the execution, is not only an honour to its author, but also an honour to the literary age which can lay claim to the production of it. Many of the buildings and architectural remains which are described in the *Munimenta Antiqua*, are illustrated by excellent engravings from accurate drawings, several of which are from the elegant pencil of the Hon. Mrs. Henry Windsor, the niece of Mr. King.

In the year 1803, and while the great and splendid work just mentioned was going forward, Mr. King published a small tract, entitled *Honest Apprehensions; or, The unbiassed and sincere Confessions of Faith of a plain honest Layman*. These *Honest Apprehensions*, as they are truly called, were sent forth anonymously, as the title-page denotes; but the characteristic style of Mr. King was too visible in them, for them to be attributed to any one but the real author. In the P.S. Mr. King observes, that "the numerous citations of various texts of holy scripture are added to these pages, for the sake of shewing that the author has not dared rashly to adopt any opinion, or to harbour any conclusions, even in the most secret thoughts of his heart, but what do truly appear to him to be enforced by those sacred writings." It is a truly Christian production; confirming all the leading doctrines of our excellent church.

In 1805, our author found himself engaged in a literary discussion with the Rev. Mr. L. Dutens, concerning the antiquity of the invention of the arch; a point which he had treated in a former part of the *Munimenta Antiqua*, and wherein Mr. King maintained *that the arch never existed till some time before the Augustan age*. But Mr. Dutens, in a little pamphlet (the work, as he declares, of a few hours of leisure), entitled, *Recherches sur le Tems le plus Reculé de l'Usage des Voûtes chez les Anciens*, contended, that the arch was to be traced *to the most distant ages*. This induced Mr. King to publish what he calls the *Introduction to the Fourth Volume of the Munimenta Antiqua*, being intended as an answer to the reasoning of Mr. Dutens, and which led to further controversy on both sides. The share which Mr. King had in this further discussion is comprehended in a supplement to the *Introduction*, entitled, *Appendix, containing Answers to M. L. Dutens*. The inquiry is curious: and we scruple not to say, that the *Recherches* of Mr. Dutens have, at least, been productive of this good effect, that they have called forth from Mr. King a vast mass of curious learning and accurate research, which has thrown more light than has ever yet been afforded, on the antiquity of that most valuable invention which was the subject of dispute between him and his antagonist.

Our author had the satisfaction of finding his own ideas confirmed, and some valuable new ones thrown out, in a very able and learned critique which appeared in the Edinburgh Review some months before his decease, and which has been (and we believe with good reason) ascribed to a young nobleman of elegant taste and accomplished learning, who has bestowed much attention on the investigation of Grecian architecture and antiquities.

Mr. King was an occasional contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine and other periodical works. Some very interesting communications from him on moral and religious subjects are to be found in the columns of the St. James's Chronicle, which he made to that paper in the early period of his life, under the signature of *a plain honest Man*; a signature to which he was particularly attached, and which he put to most of his fugitive and anonymous productions.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE liberal reception which you have vouchsafed to my former communications, has emboldened me to entreat your indulgence in behalf of a Sketch of Cromwell's History, traced by the pen of Kotzebue: a sketch, which is as novel in its execution, as it is illustrative, in a supreme degree, of the parallel which has been so frequently drawn between the former Protector of England and the present despot of France.

I am, Sir,
Your much obliged
and most obedient servant,
Camberwell, July 3, 1807. S. H.

SKETCH *of* CROMWELL'S HISTORY.

The generality of mankind read history as they would a romance, and imagine that reliance is to be placed on all its statements. This is far from being the reader's fault alone; its origin is most commonly ascribable to the historian himself. It is the same with them as with those portrait-painters who, anxious to form a *finished* work from the delineation of the countenance, whose peculiar features only they ought to copy, insensibly introduce so many touches which are the mere creation of their own fancy, that at length all resemblance is destroyed. By this erroneous method, they annihilate one of the most essential advantages resulting from the study of history. It appears to me, that a sure means of remedying this error, would be to re-analyse and sketch anew those characters which historians have grouped according to their own taste, as we would reduce a portrait, whose effect is destroyed by false colouring, to a drawing in which its genuine form should re-appear. Esteeming this idea not unimportant, I have tried its operation upon one of the most remarkable characters which modern history presents; and should my attempt meet approbation, it shall be followed by other not less interesting profiles.

CROMWELL—who, during a revolution of which he was not the *author*, soon raised himself to be generalissimo of the Parliament—*possessed personal bravery*. With twelve horsemen, he cut his way through the royal camp before Hull, and lost not a man, although exposed to the incessant fire of his enemies.—In the first engagement where he was present, he was wounded both in his foot and shoulder, and had his horse shot under him: he mounted another, and rushing with fifteen horsemen into the midst of the enemy's ranks, created a dreadful carnage.—At the battle of Marstenmoor, he took two standards and an ensign, and received another wound; at that of Edgehill, he was always in the thickest of the fight.—In the battle of York, he was carried wounded off the field: but no sooner did he learn that his party were put to flight, than, regardless of his wounds, he flung himself on a horse, and meeting the retreating general, cried out to him, "Not *here*, Lord Manchester, but *there* is the enemy to be found!" Anew the beaten turned upon their adversaries, and gained the victory.—He was frequently surrounded by the enemy at the battle of Needs, and saved himself by his personal bravery alone: five horses were killed under him, and with his own arm he slew twelve officers.—Thrice he stormed Drogheda without effect: and then, snatching a standard out of an ensign's hand, amidst showers of musketry, he planted it himself before the walls of the town.

Cromwell was a hypocrite.—He pretended to be inflamed with zeal for religion, recommended a diligent perusal of the holy scriptures to his soldiers, constantly preached from the chancel with his sword by his side, never failed to go to church on Sundays, and there to place himself in a situation where he might be seen by every one, and have his devotion admired. But notwithstanding this zeal, he tolerated every sect, and strove to make their leaders his friends.

Cromwell was greedy of rule, and ambitious of glory, and yet wished it to appear that he did not govern by force, but was the saviour of the kingdom.—Chosen by him, and obedient to his commands, the Parliament pretended to reward his services in the name of the people, and assigned to him all the revenues of their martyred sovereign, his possessions and chattels, not excepting those of the queen, the bishops, and the clergy, and the confiscated estates of the King's friends: and yet the nation was oppressed by heavy taxes.—He was more powerful than any *King* before him, and arrogated to himself the dominion of the seas, although he was obliged to displace the

Earl of Warwick, one of his warmest friends.—At his instances the crown was offered to him; and he refused it, because the protectorate afforded a wider field for dominion, and a less for hatred. But *he* was also, like a king, invested with the dignity of Protector in Westminster cathedral, and *his* insignia also were, a globe, a sword, and a toga and cap of ermine.

Cromwell was overbearing and despotic. Much as he was accustomed to deride the threats of others, yet he was implacable towards those who despised his own.—In the face of the commissioners of Parliament, he caused the King to be arrested in the Isle of Wight.—He suddenly surrounded the House of Commons with his guards in November, 1648, entered it, and arrested forty-one members. In vain an universal cry was raised against this unprecedented outrage.—On another occasion he contented himself with writing a short note to the Speaker, in these words: "Dissolve the Parliament in my name, for the good of the commonwealth requires it should immediately separate." —When the Commons attempted to deprive him of the diploma of Protector, he himself threw it down upon the table: "What man amongst ye all," he exclaimed, "has the heart to take it away from there?" and in the ebullition of his rage, he at the same time dashed his watch against the floor, and cried aloud, "Thus will I break *you!*" —He thought fit to rid himself of the Upper House, and thence the generous Fairfax resigned his dignities, and, resolving to interfere no longer in the government, retired to his seat in the neighbourhood of London.—Cromwell then appointed a Council of State, consisting of forty members, and composed of his relations and creatures, which was obliged to obey his every whim.—Proposals of peace from the Dutch he absolutely refused to hear of in any other place than London.

Cromwell was ungrateful.—When he came to London, in 1628, and found that the credit of the Duke of Buckingham, his first patron, was on the wane, instantly he turned his back upon him, and kept him at a distance.—To his old faithful preceptor, Long, he gave a cool and haughty reception, because he differed with him in opinion.

Cromwell was revengeful and bloodthirsty.—He precipitated the fall of the Earl of Strafford, because that nobleman saw through his designs. — He brought the Archbishop of Canterbury to the scaffold, because he hated him. —The brave, the good, the adored Montrose, was outlawed by him, and, when taken, fell a victim to his malignity, although sovereigns interceded in his behalf; for Cromwell felt that if he was not his superior in talents, he was it at least in virtue.—He ordered two men to be executed at Colchester, because one of his favourites was inimical to them.—The Earl of Darby and above thirty noblemen and magistrates were beheaded on account of their loyalty to their sovereign.—The Duke of Buckingham was sent to the Tower, because he had rejected the hand of Cromwell's daughter.—The execution of Lord Holland, and even that of the King, he coolly beheld from a window, with his arms reposing on silk cushions.

Cromwell pretended to esteem the arts and learned men; but, as is usual with all tyrants, inwardly detested them.—After the fall of Cambridge, he ordered its professors to be caned.—He committed the library of scarce Oriental manuscripts at Oxford to the flames, because they were a present from his enemy, the Archbishop of Canterbury,

Cromwell was extremely irritable in respect to satirical writings, and that was his only *vulnerable part.*—His connection with Mazarin was, for instance, lampooned in a pamphlet, entitled, "Europe crucified between Two Thieves."—In vain Cromwell used his utmost endeavours to suppress such writings: they increased daily, and caused him many a restless night.

Cromwell plundered foreign powers whenever he felt himself the strongest, and although they had done him no injury.—Thus he compelled the Grand Duke of Tuscany to pay him 60,000 pistoles, and Portugal was forced to purchase his alliance by a present of 200,000 pistoles.

Cromwell was in constant danger by conspiracies.—One was headed by a foreign ambassador, the French resident De Bas; whilst on another occasion a mine was laid under his chapel. These induced him to adopt a variety of precautions: he established a guard called the Red Brethren, never slept two nights in one chamber, employed spies at an expense of nearly 60,000 pounds, was always armed, and surrounded by his most faithful adherents. He made no scruple to seize those of whom he

stood in fear, in foreign countries, and had them brought to London and beheaded. So it happened to Henry Hyde, Charles the IId's ambassador, who was, by his orders, carried off from Constantinople. He had, however, a good excuse for ambassadricide, as Doreslaw, one of King Charles's judges, was, when plenipotentiary at the Hague, murdered by thirty villains masked: the same fate befel also Asham, in Spain. His relations were appointed judges over those whom he wished to be found innocent. Thus it was when the King's papers were found amongst Buckingham's baggage, and in Hamilton's pockets, after the battle of Needs.

Cromwell created a new rank of nobility, and those who belonged to it were called Harp Lords, from their being obliged to quarter a harp with their coats of arms.

Cromwell persecuted the unfortunate survivors of the House of Stuart, and expressly declared to Mazarin, that no alliance with himself could take place whilst they were protected and sheltered.

Cromwell was extremely fortunate, for every circumstance favoured his elevation. The emperor and empire had made peace with *France* and *Sweden* in 1648, and all equally needed repose. *Spain*, exhausted by a war of nearly a hundred years, had lost Portugal, and was harassed both by Masaniello, in Naples, and the rebellious inhabitants of Calabria and Roussillon. *Portugal*, whose independence was but in its infancy, cultivated England's friendship. The old infirm *Pope*, Innocent, was governed by his niece, Donna Olympia, who, from her cupidity, was called the Harpy of the Church. *Venice* was engaged in warfare, lost Crete, and was obliged to maintain an army in Dalmatia at enormous expense. *Tuscany*'s policy and economy made her shun all broils. *Savoy* was governed by a child under the regency of its French mother. The *Swiss*, enveloped by their mountains, cared nought for external affairs. *Denmark*'s magnanimity would have led her to do more for Charles the 1st and IId, had she not been too feeble, and at variance with Sweden. The *latter* wished to destroy the power of Denmark, and therefore courted an alliance with England. *Russia* and *Prussia* had then but trivial influence in the scale of politics; and, lastly, *France* was torn by civil commotions. It can therefore be no longer a matter of astonishment that, under such circumstances as these, a man who was possessed of courage, activity, prudence, fertility of resources, cunning, boldness, and the gift of persuasion—in short, such a man as Cromwell, should succeed in his undertakings.

However, it was not on all occasions that Cromwell was *successful*.—In St. Domingo three thousand Englishmen were killed, two thousand wounded, and the remainder forced to re-embark.—He was obliged to retire from before the small fortress of Duncannon, without having been able to take it by storm. *He sometimes conceived vast, but chimerical projects.*—When Dunkirk fell into his hands, he thought, with an army of forty thousand men and a fleet of fifty sail, to subjugate all Europe.—He required the Dutch also to choose him as their Protector, and thus to consolidate their republic with the pretended commonwealth of England.—It has even been asserted, that he once formed a plan for destroying Rome, and bringing the treasures of Loretto, together with the Pope himself, to London.

(To be concluded in our next.)

DESCRIPTIONS, REMARKS, ANECDOTES, *and* SENTIMENTS, *during a* VOYAGE *from the* WEST INDIES *to* NORTH AMERICA, *and from thence to* ENGLAND, *and during the* AUTHOR'S RAMBLES *in the two latter* COUNTRIES.

BY A GENTLEMAN LATELY RETURNED FROM THE WEST INDIES.

(*Continued from Vol.* LI. *page* 442.)

ON the morning of the 27th, we had the agreeable satisfaction of descrying land on our larboard bow, being the south-west coast of Ireland. To add to the pleasure we felt at this sight, the day was the most charming we had beheld since our departure from New York: the sky was of a clear azure, untinged with threatening clouds, and unobscured, as heretofore, with dark mists; the sea had subsided to an easy undulation, and the wind to a delightful breeze, just lively enough to waft us rapidly (with all sail set) along the Hibernian shore, which now opened fast to view. Such are the vicissitudes of the

elements at sea! This combination of agreeable events was enjoyed by us with a pleasure the more unfeigned, as it so immediately succeeded a situation as much the reverse as possible. About ten o'clock A. M. we saw a frigate inshore of us, and at two o'clock a boat came to us with fish and potatoes, which we purchased from them. The south-west coast of Ireland exhibits an appearance of cultivation, though not of much rural beauty or diversified scenery. The land lies easy, though, here and there, the country is hilly: but in general I observed the most easy ascents, laid out with the most exact symmetry into fields of corn, potatoes, clover, &c.; the scene was rich in cultivation, but naked to the eye, from being utterly destitute of wood. Along the coast I observed many extensive farms, and some very handsome houses. A chain of signal posts is established here, to give notice of the approach of an enemy.

On the 28th we were opposite to Dungarvon, a town and bay in the county of Waterford. The country here appeared better wooded and more diversified. What a pity that so fine and fertile a country should be the abode of faction, violence, massacre, and rebellion!—that a region so blest by Providence should be desolated by the scourge of civil dissension—should be torn and divided by domestic enmity the most cruel and bitter. But it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the odious distinctions of party will be done away with, when the good sense of the Irish nation will see the folly of preying on itself, by illiberal and destructive antipathies—when all parties will feel the policy and the necessity of being united by ties of mutual interest and affection. The Irish are a brave and a generous people—they will be a loyal and a happy people, when the demon of discord shall cease to persecute them. Most of this day we had but little wind, and that little contrary; at night it freshened, and continued increasing till past midnight, when it blew with great violence, and being right ahead of us, the ship pitched prodigiously, and threw up the water about her.

The morning of the 29th, therefore, presented to us a different prospect from that which had animated our hopes on the 27th. On that day we had anticipated our arrival at Liverpool in forty-eight hours at farthest; and we should not have been disappointed had the wind continued as it then stood: but our hopes are ever misleading us; what we hope for we are too apt to assure ourselves will come to pass. With all the violence of the wind, we were making but little way, and, unless it should veer round a little, we were uncertain how long we should be beating up against it in our way to port. On this occasion it was the opinion of the Captain passenger that we ought to run into Milford Haven, and wait for a fair wind: this opinion he grounded on the supposition, that the vessel was making little or no way, with the wind against her as it was, and that if it came on to blow harder, and any of our principal sails gave way, we should be exposed to the dangers of a lee-shore, having none to replace them, and enable the ship to beat from off it. This opinion our Captain ridiculed—which was right (being no seaman) I did not attempt to determine. I only began to repent that I had not availed myself of the opportunity of going direct to Bristol in a packet-boat, which we spoke the day before, bound from Cork to that port; my only motive for which was a desire of seeing that part of England which I should have to travel from Liverpool to Bristol. As the day advanced, the wind gradually fell, and at last, about mid-day, almost died away; about five o'clock P.M. it again sprung up, and nearly from the quarter from which we wished it. Our hopes and spirits were now elevated in proportion to the depression they had sustained in the morning. Indeed, for a week past our spirits were alternately raised and sunk, like the mercury in a thermometer, according to the various changes of the weather and operations of the elements, which had been as capricious as ever I had witnessed them at sea. At this time we were about mid-way between Ireland and Wales, part of the former lying on our left, and the mountains of Pembrokeshire on our right, both distinctly within view.

About eight o'clock on the morning of the 30th we descried Holyhead, a promontory of an islet of that name, divided by a narrow slip of the sea from the island of Anglesea, on the coast of Carnarvonshire; and soon after we passed the Skerries, a cluster of rocks insulated from Anglesea, with a light-house on them. From Holyhead to

the Skerries is a distance of ten miles, which the ship ran in the very short time of fifty minutes: this was owing to its being spring tide, and, having it in our favour, we computed that it carried us at the rate of six miles, and the wind at nearly six miles more, an hour. The coast of Anglesea beyond the Skerries presented to us a pleasing landscape, rising by a gentle ascent from the verge of the ocean, and displaying a variety of cultivated fields of different shades of verdure, relieved by the yellow of the ripened corn and the fields already reaped. As we sailed further along the coast, the country appeared still more beautiful and more diversified; innumerable little hills and tufts of wood continually arose to view, and enlivened the prospect. This could not fail of delighting the hearts of people who had been at sea so long, and had experienced so recently the fury of the elements. We saw a number of small craft plying along the coast, and some vessels outward-bound steering different directions. At about half past one o'clock a pilot came on board of us; and soon after, the wind shifting against us, and the tide turning, we were carried back six or seven miles; a mortifying circumstance to us, who were so anxiously wishing for port: towards evening, however, both tide and wind coming in our favour, we were again carried fast forward.

On the 31st, we sailed gently along with the tide and a light wind. At noon we passed the mouth of the Dee; a river partly navigable, which divides Cheshire from Flintshire: we had then a view of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Wales. The view of the latter was charming; the hills, of which we had a full and distinct prospect, exhibited at once to the eye a picture of plenty, cultivation, and sylvan beauty, that could not fail to please even the lukewarm admirer of the simple scenes of nature. About one o'clock the city of Liverpool appeared in view, and soon after the ship came to an anchor a little beyond the entrance of the river Mersey, the tide not serving to carry her into dock. The passengers, however, hired a boat, and proceeded up to the city. The scene was now altered; all was liveliness and bustle; the shore appeared crowded with people; the church bells were ringing, and the river was covered with vessels and boats of all descriptions plying to and fro. On landing, we hired coaches, and put up at the Talbot Inn. Having now got to a land of plenty, and, as I supposed, *cheapness*, I felt an unwonted satisfaction in the idea, and particularly as it was my native country, from which I had been so long absent. What, then, is this *amor patriæ*? Is it a pure independent principle which cannot be extinguished in the breast? Or is it only that attachment which we simply feel for the spot where we first drew our breath, &c. and where probably we spent the happiest and most innocent moments of our lives? That there is a certain pride or self-congratulation which we feel as Englishmen, &c. is evident enough; but, in my opinion, the strongest tie is that which affects our individual interests and happiness: that country, as I have already remarked, to which we are most endeared by kindness, friendship, and hospitality, is the country for which we feel the truest affection. But to return to the Talbot Inn: I soon found that I was mistaken in my idea of the *cheapness* of the country I had got to, or rather, perhaps, of the place I was in; for a bill was presented to us of three guineas for a dinner for six; which amount they made a shift to swell it to by enormous charges for liquors, fruits, &c. This was much more extravagant than I had experienced in the hotels in America to be.

But having now finished my voyage, I will proceed to give a sketch of my fellow-voyagers, and the manner we were accommodated. It is said that first impressions should not always be trusted to; it is impossible one can form a true judgment of characters from a transient acquaintance: the idea, however, which I formed of these my new acquaintance proved to be tolerably correct. The widow was lively, affable, and chatty, desirous of pleasing, and not difficult to please; but at times it filled me with regret to see her sink into momentary fits of melancholy musing, produced by the mournful recollection of past sorrows and once-happier days; but a gleam of mingled joy and hope soon returned to sooth her, when she gazed on her child, on whom she doated with a fondness truly maternal. Her health was completely restored in the course of the passage, and she seemed to enjoy it, by the indulgence of a hearty appetite, for she certainly had somewhat

more of the epicure in her than is usually found in her sex. The married lady, whose husband accompanied her, was precisely such as I thought her the first moment of our acquaintance, affable, lively, amiable, and unaffected; and so much do I wish her well, that I sincerely hope I am wrong in my conjecture that the man to whom she is united is one of rather an opposite disposition, though he seemed to take infinite pains to make us believe that he was all good-nature —quite a composition of milk and water. The lady with the large *family* of birds, negro children, &c. about her, had, I thought, a little too much resemblance in disposition to the foregoing gentleman. She was continually professing meekness, forbearance, kindness, humanity, forgiveness—in short, all the milder virtues; while she had not the art to throw a plausible veil over her natural bent. The Passenger-Captain would have been a very agreeable companion, divest him of two characteristics —hastiness of temper, and an invincible opinion of himself, from which arose a forwardness and confidence that was by no means amiable, and an unyielding positiveness in whatever he advanced that admitted of neither appeal nor qualification. If you desired to cultivate his good graces, you must on no account call in question whatever he chose to say! And to doubt his consummate skill and knowledge in seamanship would have been downright *heresy*. Our Captain was just such as I have described him, the homespun, downright seaman, but mingling with this bluntness a portion of low cunning, which he had acquired from his commerce with mankind; by some of whom having been over-reached, he had contracted a suspicious opinion of the whole. Between these two sons of Neptune there was a perpetual difference of nautical opinions, each despising the other for his supposed ignorance and inexperience. As for the author of these remarks himself, he has no doubt but he was considered, in his turn, as a whimsical sort of a being. Be this as it may, this groupe, such as I have described them, were huddled for three weeks together in a confined cabin of not more than twelve feet square, together with a cabin-boy, a white servant, two negro women, two negro children, two cats, a lap-dog, and five or six of the feathered creation! for there was not an inch of room any where else in the vessel for their reception. Around this cabin, or rather cage, was strewed trunks, portmanteaus, dressing-cases, &c. &c. so that there was hardly room to pass freely along between them; and at the sides were births, as they are called, for the Captain and male passengers. I need not describe what we had to endure while confined, as we often were, by the foul weather, to this place. But had we all been actuated by a desire to please each other, the time might still have been passed agreeably enough; but this was not always the case, as may easily be inferred; patience then became our chief remedy on such occasions—the meek-eyed goddess who so often assuages the ills and sweetens the bitterness of human life. As for my own part, I am conscious I did what lay in my power, not only to avoid the little cavils and contradictions that are apt to occur even in the best bred companies, but to contribute all in my power to make every body around me cheerful; though such well-meant efforts are not always regarded, particularly by the ill-natured and envious, with that complacency they seem to deserve. Our evenings were pretty agreeably spent in card-playing, which we all eagerly resorted to as a relief from *ennui!* to which some of the party seemed at times a prey during the tedium of the long days; to rid themselves of this irksome vacancy, or, in plainer language, to kill the *enemy*, Time, they would court the oblivion of unwilling and unseasonable slumbers, thus blotting as much as possible from existence! How inconsistent are we! We complain of the shortness of human life—the rapidity of duration—and yet we often not only foolishly lavish it away, but seem anxious to annihilate portions of it as it passes along—never more to return! A taste for reading, if not carried to such a length as to interrupt the more serious and important concerns of life, is desirable, as it enables us to enjoy, in the most agreeable manner, many moments that would otherwise be darkened by a melancholy wearisomeness. This taste or fondness I have often congratulated myself on being possessed of: often have I enlivened a dull and cheerless hour by the indulgence of it. On this occasion I had provided myself, among other books, with a collection of narratives of ship-

wrecks, fires, and other disasters by sea, which I used to amuse myself with a perusal of. I grew fond of reading these recitals of horror on the element on which they had occurred. Amid the howling of the winds and the dashing of the waves, I thought myself present at these scenes of distress, and commiserated with a livelier feeling the wretched sufferers and victims of such calamities! I have felt my heart so appalled with the dreadful pictures of human despair and agony here drawn, that I have laid aside the book; but it was only to resume it again. In short, I was shocked and agitated, but still it was an amusement, and that was all I wanted. I remember, one day, reading one of these narratives to the widow lady—I have said that she had an only child on board with her—On coming to a passage, which, after exhibiting the dreadful situation in which a ship was, expecting every moment to be swallowed by the merciless waves, and which soon after happened, painted in the most affecting manner, among the sufferers, the wife of the Captain, with an infant in her arms, kneeling in an agony of unutterable woe at the feet of her husband (who had already given all up for lost), as if imploring the succour which, alas! he could not give! she felt herself so affected and terrified, that I shut the book, without going on to the awful catastrophe.

The next day after our arrival in Liverpool we all separated; one went to the south, another to the north; and thus were we again scattered over the face of the earth, after being a while together, perhaps never to meet each other more.

(To be continued.)

Striking Likenesses.

An auctioneer who had a collection of paintings to sell, from the gallery of some eminent connoisseur, would, perhaps, begin his oration on their merits something in the following way:—"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now the honour to present you with an assemblage of portraits which I trust will claim your attention; the *originals* of many of them will be known to you the instant they appear before you: the ladies will not be at a loss to discover their handsome rivals by some remarkable defects, nor the gentlemen their own wives by the same rule. An author may find out a reviewer by instinct; and any body may tell an author.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, You are sufficient judges of the art to know that all portraits must be viewed in a proper light; as, for example, A POOR RELATION at a distance, A MAN OF MERIT in a *corner*, and A FASHIONABLE COXCOMB conspicuously to the eye, at the same time handsomely framed and glazed, being generally done in *water colours*. The outlines of these pictures are tolerably correct; and though the *colouring* of some of them may be considered a little too high, yet there are many of the intimate acquaintance of the originals who will not find out that fault—the lights and shades are well preserved, and the likenesses striking. I beg the favour, however, that if any lady or gentleman should fancy that they see their *own* picture, that they may be assured it is not her, or him, unless it is *handsome*, and well varnished.

"It will be proper for me, and perhaps somewhat entertaining to you, if I give a short history of each worthy original whom the artist has described in this kit-cat collection. I shall not, however, be able to do more than describe them by the names and additions with which they were handed over to me in the catalogue, leaving it, Ladies and Gentlemen, to you to find out their *real* ones, which your *private reasons*, *good-natured conjectures*, and *particular intimacies*, will supply. Many of them will be, however, resemblances which may suit more than one. It is, I can assure you, a very general collection, though there are few or none of the great PUBLIC CHARACTERS, for they have been taken off so often in bronze, crayons, casts, shades, and caricature, that they would furnish little or no novelty, and never look to advantage *out* of place. The portraits here to be viewed are the faces of old acquaintance, who, for instance, are of your parties at routs and balls, or whom you have seen and talked with at the opera or playhouses.

I beg leave to offer to your notice

Portrait I.

Observe, Ladies and Gentlemen, if you please, how well the artist has described the confusion of this gentleman's

mind in his face: look at the eye, which the admirable Lavater has defined to be the seat of character, and see if you can find out the CHARACTER of the original. I am afraid that it would puzzle some grave physiognomists. Does any of you know FRANK FLUSTER, or, as he is usually styled, FRANCIS FLUSTER, Esq. —it is very like him.

There are a great many people in the world, who, in spite of education and example, scramble through the duties and concerns of life without ever knowing properly what they are about, or being absolutely certain whether they stand on their heads or their heels. My friend FRANK FLUSTER is one of these. FRANK is one of the best creatures living, but he is always full of *bustle* and *blunder*. When he rises in the morning, he generally puts on one stocking wrong side outwards, and then pulls off both to put the matter to rights, by which means he dexterously changes the mistake only from the right leg to the left, but one stocking is *wrong side outwards* after all. Poor FRANK never understands exactly what is said to him; he is always on the move before you begin to speak, and actually out of sight before you have half finished your sentence. FRANK completely establishes the proverb, not "*a word to the wise*," but that "*a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.*" He would have made an excellent performer, that is, supposing him to be *perfect* in his part, for half a *cue* would be enough for FRANK. Do not find fault, Ladies and Gentlemen, with the painter for not having given this face *expression*; it is, I assure you, very like.

FRANK has more than once been known to wish a Jew a merry Christmas; and actually, at a public table, drank success to the abolition of the slave trade, to a Captain of a Guineaman. But these are the least of his blunders. One day a lady of fashion having asked Mr. Fluster what he thought of her *aviary*, which occupied a splendid gallery, he told her that she might call it the *Bird Cage Walk*. At another time he congratulated an author on the success of a new piece of his, which was absolutely damned; and sent a long consolatory epistle to a *young* widow who had lost an *old* husband. It is not long since, that Frank happening to see a *wire meat-safe* at the door of a shop in Oxford-street, took it into his head that it was a *breeding-cage* for canaries, and had it sent home for that purpose: but the housekeeper, who understood these matters better, applied it to its proper use; and when Mr. FLUSTER came home, he was amazed to find what he took to be his *new breeding-cage* filled with a *cold collation*.

But Mr. FLUSTER's most serious mistake was once when he was engaged by a friend, Mr. Tomkins, to carry a message to a gentleman from whom he thought he had received an affront at the opera the night before. The gentleman's name was *Bullins*, and he resided somewhere in Wimpole-street. Poor FRANK, who never thought of referring to the superscription of the letter, took it into his head that the name was Mullins, and which name presented itself on a brass plate before his eyes almost as soon as he entered the street. On being introduced, it happened that Mr. Mullins, who was surprised at a visit from a stranger, opened the letter without observing the cover, and was amazed at the contents: he was preparing to explain that he did not know the writer, when Mr. FLUSTER politely inquired if he was not at the opera the night before? to which he answered, that he most certainly was. Frank was outside the street-door before any thing farther could be said.

The next morning Frank's friend was on the ground waiting for Mr. BULLINS, when presently he observed approaching a little man whom he had never seen in his life, but who had a brace of pistols in his hand, and his second by his side. The parties looked at each other *attentively*. They were both somewhat confused; Mr. Tomkins was perfectly astonished, and assured Mr. Mullins he was not the person; at which Mr. Mullins was very much pleased, and walked off without requiring any further explanation. But in this last instance FRANK FLUSTER did some good by his blunder; for Mr. TOMKINS had time to cool, and Mr. BULLINS to offer a sufficient apology, without the necessity of a second challenge.

As this portrait, Ladies and Gentlemen, is not scarce, I shall not set it up very high; it is to be sold, I assure you, without reserve; and I think if there are any of the relatives present, that it should not be permitted to go out of the family. G. B.

(To be continued.)

FRONTISPIECE.

THE ANCIENT COCK AND PIE PUBLIC-HOUSE, DRURY-LANE.

SOME allusion has already been made to this building in our Magazine;* but as it is only slightly mentioned, though it is, we conceive, one of the last vestiges of those convivial mansions which, in former ages, surrounded the city of London, we are happy to continue the remembrance of it, by including its *form* in a vehicle, we hope, less perishable than the *wood* and *plaster* of which the reality is at present composed.

Tradition, derived from very old persons, who have been dead almost half a century, says, that the Cock and Pie public-house, which may most appropriately be termed *ancient*, was known in the reign of Henry VII. as a place of relaxation for the citizens of London. It was once called the MUSIC HOUSE, probably from the May-day celebrations in its immediate vicinity; for while apprentices and servants, at that period of gayety and festivity, used to dance around the "tall maypole,"† it is very likely that those citizens of a higher order met to enjoy the same species of hilarity at the COCK and PIE; a suggestion that the appearance of the long room even in our early times seemed to favour. Be this as it may, this house, which was once much more extensive in front than at present, it appears, looked over the fields first, and afterward the gardens of Craven House, on the site of which Craven-buildings were erected; the houses of which, at the beginning of the last century, had trees before them, and one also stood at the upper end of Little Drury-lane, nearly in the front of the fabric that is the subject of this short notice. The back of this house in those times also looked over gardens extending along the Strand.

It is a curious, and, as extension has been combined with opulence, a pleasing speculation, to contemplate a place where our ancestors, at their hours of leisure, used, as Prior says,

> "To smoke their pipes, and take their pleasure;"

a place to which they used to retire as to a country scene; now, by the vast accession of buildings, become nearly the centre of a metropolis which was then thought "overgrown;" though experience has proved that the ideas of evil and inconvenience arising from an overbuilt city were unfounded in fact, and in their operation chimerical.

The COCK and PIE stood, as an auctioneer whom we well remember would have said had he been selling it, *isolic* through the reigns of Elizabeth and part of James I. toward the close of which the houses at the upper end of Wych-street, the *former* George-inn, and some few others, began to be built: indeed the mansion of the EARL of CRAVEN, and the palace of the QUEEN of BOHEMIA, by causing a great accession of residents in these parts of the parishes of St. Clement's Danes and St. Mary le Strand, improved the neighbourhood. The public-house, of course, felt the advantage of this accession. In the reign of Charles I. the neighbourhood was by new buildings still further improved. In that of Charles II. DRURY-LANE was the centre of gayety and dissipation, and consequently of attraction to the looser and more juvenile parts of his Majesty's subjects. Bowling-alleys, gaming-houses, and taverns, were to be found in every direction. Whether the COCK and PIE had its share of the hilarity of the times we have not particularly learned; though we have no doubt but that, corrupted by evil communication, it was, in point of morality, little better than its neighbours; as the place in which it stands was, by the comic writers of those times, included in the broad designation of "THE HUNDREDS OF DRURY."

"Give a DOG an ill name, and hang him."

Give a MAN an ill name, and shun him.

Give a PLACE an ill name, and it sticks to it like *pitch*; so that, as Dogberry says, whoever touches it shall be defiled.

This was for ages the case with Drury-lane: however, the prejudice against it seems to be wearing fast away, and we have no doubt but the erection of a *pantomimical* THEATRE upon the site of

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* Vol. XLII. page 94.

† The May-pole, whose situation Pope has immortalised, it is well known, stood upon the site of a house which was pulled down, called Strand-bridge-house. So much was this May-pole resorted to, that a long avenue of trees which led to it was called May-pole-alley; which name it till lately retained.

Bohemia house will much accelerate its erasure.

To return, therefore, once more to the COCK and PIE. From early in the last century, it was frequented by a most useful set of manufacturers, who have been held so light by those that had more *wit* than *sense*, that *nine* of them have been said to make a *man*. In fact, *it kept a slate*. If our readers should ask the meaning of this technical phrase, we answer, it became A HOUSE OF CALL for journeymen TAILORS, and under that character has flourished ever since.

We can just remember two remarkable processions that issued from this house: the one *semi-military*, like the TRAINED BANDS, who were at that time also *semi-military*, was preceded by pioneers, and included drums, trumpets, and other music, colours, &c. &c. the occasion of this was the celebration of the birth-day of FREDERICK THE GREAT, 1758, at that time the hero of Europe. The other was in the year 1759, and was a celebration of the victory of MINDEN, and the heroic deeds of ELLIOT'S LIGHT HORSE, who were all supposed to be *tailors*. Whether they were so or not, it is certain that this fete produced a great accession of volunteers to the same corps.

The View, to which it is *now* time to direct the attention of the reader, represents the house upon which we have descanted, other houses at the end of Wych-street, the long avenue of Little Drury-lane, and, in the back-ground, the steeple of the new church of St. Mary le Strand, which we need hardly hint was one of the fifty that "Anne and piety" ordained to be erected. M.

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC;
OR,
THE DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?
HORACE.

SCENE—*A chamber; Doctor enters to Phantom, who is seated in a great chair, wrapped in his night-gown, his legs on a stool.*

Doctor.

WELL! how do you find yourself, Mr. Phantom?

Phantom. Alas, Sir! I am glad you are come: I never shall be able to *find* myself again. Mine's a lost case.

Doctor. Never mind *the case*, so that the machine's in order. Let me feel your pulse.

Phantom. Ah, Doctor! (*holding out his hand*) there it goes at the rate of ten thousand a minute.

Doctor. Good!

Phantom. Good?

Doctor. Yes! very good! I would not wish it better.

Phantom. I shall be hurried out of the world with the greatest rapidity.

Doctor. Excellent!

Phantom. Excellent?

Doctor. Yes! I love rapid movements: always travel as fast as four can fly myself.

Phantom. Ah! I see by your looks what you think of my case.

Doctor. Do you? I am sorry for that.

Phantom. Yes, I do! but you do not choose to state your opinion.

Doctor. No! not at present.

Phantom. Then I am gone!

Doctor. Are you? then it's time for me to be gone too. (*Going.*)

Phantom. Stay one moment, my dear doctor! you have not told me what my disorder is.

Doctor. You may, my good Sir! have what disorder you please.

Phantom. Well, that's something! My chest seems very full.

Doctor. A full *chest* is an excellent thing.

Phantom. Accompanied by a *tightness.*

Doctor. That's not quite so good a symptom.

Phantom. My stomach has *pits.*

Doctor. They should be filled up.

Phantom. With what?

Doctor. Roast beef and pudding.

Phantom. What! in my case?

Doctor. Your *case* is an excellent one for their reception.

Phantom. This is a strange remedy.

Doctor. But one of the most substantial in the whole Dispensatory.

Phantom. Observe how yellow my complexion is.

Doctor. It is not good to be too florid, either in complexion or discourse.

Phantom. But then my legs: you think them swollen.

Doctor. Yes! like a pair of drumsticks.

Phantom. Then perhaps you do not think that I have the dropsy.

Doctor. If you think so yourself, it is sufficient for me.

Phantom. I also find myself inclined to be hectic.

Doctor. Troubled with a little morbid heat.

Phantom. Exactly so.

Doctor. Good!

Phantom. And have, at times, a little touch of the gout.

Doctor. That disorder gives *me* more pain than it does you.

Phantom. How happy is the patient with whom his physician sympathizes! You now understand my case.

Doctor. Perfectly! Good morning to you!

Phantom. But, my dear Sir! you have not prescribed.

Doctor. Od so! I had forgot. Hand me that paper (*writes*). There, I have scrawled you a few *pot-hooks*. I will call to-morrow, and hear how they operate.

Phantom. Perhaps you may think a consultation necessary.

Doctor. Perhaps I may! but I will let you alone to-day, Mr. Phantom, because you must be so wearied with recollecting your present diseases, that, I hope, you will have no time to be afflicted with *new* ones before to-morrow: however, then you and I must have a very serious consultation.

Phantom. Then you think I may hold out?

Doctor. Never fear! Yet if you do not take the command upon yourself, though you were to muster the whole medical force of the metropolis, *regulars* and *irregulars*, the devil of any one, or indeed the whole of either of these bands, will be able to drive away the slightest of your distempers: and so good morning to you once more, Mr. Phantom. [*Exit Doctor.*

The scene closes.

Father de Plessis.

AT that auspicious period when RELICS were the rage, the good Father de Plessis, who was, we think, a Franciscan, and consequently a man of much leisure, and probably some learning, thought that he should do an acceptable service to mankind by writing the history of those *valuable* vestiges of departed saints and martyrs. This *entertaining* production he with considerable labour *condensed* into *seventeen folio volumes*; which, when he had finished, he presented to that eminent patron of literature, Cardinal Mazarin.

The Cardinal, after he had mentally compared the subjects of those volumes with *their bulk*, was perhaps astonished, as he probably considered description to be as ductile as gold, and, like that metal, liable to be *wiredrawn* to any length. However, as he found it much easier to praise than to *read* them, he chose the former, and, after commending the industry of the friar, he promised him the first abbey that became vacant.

This promise he consequently fulfilled. The pious ecclesiastic, now exalted to the rank of a prelate, became also anxious for fame as an author: he therefore waited with some little impatience, in expectation that the Cardinal, whom he naturally supposed to be delighted with his work, should license him to send it to the press. However, as he never heard from him upon the subject, and did not dare to urge it, he was obliged to repress his anxiety.

At the death of Cardinal Mazarin, the seventeen folio volumes of the history of Relics were found in his library, and upon one of the pages a note to this effect, in his own hand-writing:—

"These volumes contain an immense quantity of improbable and impertinent nonsense: therefore it is more to the interest of religion that they never should be published."

This seems to be a judicious trait in the character of the Cardinal, who, although he had contributed to raise the ABBOT, by a stroke of his pen seemed determined to sink the AUTHOR.

Roubilliac.

THIS very ingenious sculptor was in person rather under than above the middle size. He married a lady who, however like the Grecian Venus she might be in other respects, was considerably taller. Intent on study, the bridegroom never thought of having any alteration made in the nuptial bed, to adapt it to the *length* of his fair partner, so that, though it suited him most admirably, it was found to be near a foot *too short* for the lady.

How was this defect to be remedied?

In these cases as the sculptor was of opinion that two heads are better than one, he therefore resolved to ask the advice of a friend, to whom he mentioned the untoward circumstance.

This friend, who happened to be a bit of a wag, heard him with great *gravity*,

and after considering the subject for some minutes, advised him to have a bedstead of PROCRUSTES, which might, according to his plan, be contrived to suit any dimensions.

Roubilliac, who was a better sculptor than a classic, very naturally inquired where he lived.

"O!" said his friend, "I'll send him to you."

An upholsterer accordingly soon after arrived.

"Mr. Piecrust," said Roubilliac, "I want you to make me a ped."

"Sir," said the man, a little surly, thinking that he laughed at him, "my name is not Piecrust; it is *Doe*.

"Ah ha!" returned the sculptor, "Vat you say? *Dough!* it is all de same; for vat is de *Piecrust* but DOUGH *ornamented?*"

The POWER *of* SENSIBILITY, *even in* HUMBLE LIFE.

BY THE REV. WEEDEN BUTLER, M.A.

HAIL, sweet Sensibility! Mysterious, awful power! Thou genuine gift of Heaven; thou nurse and guide of every pure affection; thou sovereign disposer of our tenderest feelings; thou wonder-working multiplier of our joys and sorrows! To thee it is we owe the numberless magic bonds and charities inherent in our complex nature. The springs of virtuous sentiment within us readily obey thy call; so pliant are they, the unconscious touch of an infant shall awaken all their energies; and yet, when by thy chastening sway man's soul is deepest moved, he still feels most ennobled:—exhaled by thy warmth, his tears are the sparkles of morning dew when the sun shines forth.

Not only in the higher walks of life are thy footsteps seen: oft, with Pity by thy side, dost thou delight to wander amidst devious vallies; oft, hand in hand together, do ye deign to cheer the village with your presence, to enter the hamlets of the poor, to repose in the peasant's cot. Sweet, sweet Sensibility, all hail!

Few winters have past, since a young Wiltshire woman, Sarah Sh*pw*y by name, left her home and kindred in search of honest maintenance, and entered into a clergyman's family in the parish of Chelsea. Good natural sentiments, improved by the precepts of Christianity taught her hand to toil with cheerful ness, and her heart to glow with fidelity: actuated alike by principles of duty and attachment, she obeyed not with eye-service; her conduct was approved, and she was esteemed by all.

Some days ago, this worthy maiden sickened; and her mistress anxiously tended her with a mother's care. Fever, however, ensued. In compliance with very urgent medical advice, a decent temporary lodging was hired in an airy part of the neighbourhood: and a coach was considerately procured; to which, pale as the water-lily, the sick young woman was slowly supported down stairs. With modest solicitude, she expressed a wish to see her master once more before she went, adding her fear lest his avocations might prevent her from so doing. Her mistress, with kind concern, assured her he stood at the gate, in order to see her safe into the carriage himself.

At her coming out of the house, the clergyman stepped up, and, in a soothing manner, said, "Good morning to you, Sarah. Come, come; I hope this fine weather will very soon recover you."—The sight of her master, the sound of his voice, and the mildness of his address, combining perhaps in her imagination with thoughts of her own reduced health and the pressing moment of parting,—who could tell how long?—affected the invalid's spirits so much, that (almost involuntarily) she turned away her head: when—she beheld her master's infant boy—*the child she fondled from its birth.* For some days it had not been allowed to see her. It now looked in her face with peculiar earnestness, uttered a shrill cry of sudden joy, stretched forwards its little hands, and smiled.——O heaven-born Sensibility! thine electric flash was there.—The impulse was irresistible.

Affectionate, generous creature! she started, a transient gleam of rapture illumined her countenance, her eyes brightened, she would have spoken, the effort was painful, she faltered, sobbed, leaned back on her female friend, and wept. Then, with a trembling eloquence of gesture,—oh! how superior in pathos to all the pomp of words!—she pointed to the coach with a sigh, and tottered into it.

She rais'd those eyes, so full of tears,
Which now and then stole down her cheek;
And much to Heav'n she would have spoke,—
—But sorrow would not let her speak.

Yet, though her thoughts could find no vent,
There is, who reads each honest mind:
And the true heart to HIM devote,
Shall ample consolation find.
Dodd's Poems.

WEEDEN BUTLER, junior.
Cheyne-walk, Chelsea,
16th June, 1807.

LOUISA DE VERNON.

A moral and sentimental Effusion.

BY T. ENORT.

YE inexperienced fair! whose tender bosoms throb with a vain wish for worldly pleasure; who, sheltered under the guardian wings of parental solicitude or affectionate friendship, yet sigh for the attainment of objects which can never confer happiness; who, feeling no delight in the practice of simple virtue, as it is portioned with obscurity, would swerve from the humble path where Contentment has built her cottage, and, fascinated by a too extreme fondness for dress, or a vanity of your persons, oft unhappily become sacrifices at the shrine of ambitious folly; when all that is left the deluded object on this side the grave are but the ceaseless tears of remorse, embittered by the cruel neglect of that sex by whom she was first betrayed, and increased by the taunting insults of her own, whom they deem her to have unworthily degraded.*

I was led into the above melancholy train of ideas, on hearing of the fate of an amiable female, whom I had formerly known and respected. Like the moth, which is attracted a silly victim by the taper's blaze, her chastity became a sacrifice to the enticements of a splendid libertine, whose affection (but why do I prostitute that name?), satiated with enjoying the first fruits of her reputation, soon changed its evanescent warmth for the cold indifference of disdain, while the unhappy instrument of his baseness, whom he had reduced to utter ruin, drinking the draught which misery prescribes to its victim in despair, like a flower which is torn and dishevelled, drooped her head to the ground, and died.

"Heaven shower down its vengeance upon her perfidious seducer!" I exclaimed; "and may he suffer tenfold hereafter from the horrors of upbraiding compunctious conscience, for those pangs he has thus wantonly inflicted in the bosom of despoiled innocence."

"She lies there!" rejoined the village youth of whom I had asked the way, and pointing to a corner of the church-yard nearly opposite. I advanced, and opening the little wicket-gate where the pathway led across, "with broken and irregular footsteps" proceeded towards the grave where slept in calm silence the ashes of Louisa de Vernon.

It was a small rising plat of earth, over which the high grass waved mournfully to and fro in the breeze, whilst the splendor of the evening sun, as it declined in the western horizon, shone smilingly upon its narrow limits. The sacredness of the precincts where I stood, and the "frail memorials" of so many departed beings around, caused my bosom to heave voluntarily a tributary sigh; till, casting my eyes upon the unadorned receptacle of Louisa, Sympathy, blest Sympathy! compelled me to weep; and who that knew thee, daughter of unmerited distresses! in the full tide of thy prosperity (as I did), could have done less. Hadst thou been alive to have related thy manifold sufferings (for thou didst feel them), thy eloquence would have infused tenderness into the steeled bosom of apathy, and attuned his iron heart-strings with commiseration for thy fate. But Death hath arrested thy progress in the grave, where Pity, a generous mourner, shall with Friendship oftimes repair, to sprinkle the dew-drops of Compassion on thy humble bed of clay.

In an evil hour dissembling villany effected the ruin of thy virtue; and when too late to recover the lost jewel of thy fame, thy too poignant feelings, blushing for their misdeed, paid a ransom for thy spirit's liberty in a broken contrite heart.

Heavens! what a change from the quick-witted pastoral Maid of the Hamlet, to the cold and senseless clod of the valley beneath. Pale are those cheeks once animated with the ruby glow of health, and mouldering lies that form whose shape was symmetry itself. Yet

* I have the great and good Addison for my authority, who, speaking of the frailer portion of females, in No. 266 of the Spectator, observes, "that there is no one whom you shall hear the rigider part of womenkind speak of with so little mercy."

though Death hath wrapped thee, Louisa, in the dark confines of the tomb, fond Memory shall preserve thy beauties unwithered in the mind, whilst Fancy shall oft pourtray thee sitting in thy father's cottage ere the cankering thorn of misery pierced the rose-bud of thy bliss. Ah! happy were the days which then circled around thee, and smoothly glided thy little bark down the current of domestic peace. Sweet be thy pallet of rest, Louisa! and as I sorrowfully bid thee adieu, Reflection compels me to add, that through one weak act of indiscretion, thou didst mar every future happiness which fortitude in strictly virtuous conduct might have gained. Learn then, ye inconsiderate fair-ones, to withstand the offerings of temptation, nor efface the simple snow-drop of Chastity on your bosoms, for all the pleasure-decked allurements Vice deceitfully may bestow.

Miscellaneous Anecdotes *and* Remarks.

WARTON is said to have lost his election to the headship of Trinity College, Oxford, in a very singular way. As one of the fellows of that society, by no means remarkable for an uncommon share of wisdom, was reading prayers, he came to that verse in the Psalms, "Lord, thou knowest my simpleness."—"Why," said Warton, "that is known to every body."—When the headship was vacant, Warton asked his friend for his vote, which happened to be the casting one.—"No, no," repiled he, "I am not so simple as that;" and Warton lost his election. Such is the curse of wit! X.

Queries.

Verbum verbo. Hor.

It was an observation of Lowth, in his English Grammar, that the Greek article ο η τo was used in the same sense in which we apply *the*. This he has illustrated by several quotations from the New Testament. I will add another to the list, to prove more strongly what I am about to say. In the Lord's Prayer, our translation runs, "but deliver us from evil;" the Greek original is, "αλλα ῥυσαι ημας απο τυ πονηρυ" Here the article occurs: I would therefore translate it, "but free us from *the evil one*." Since I made the remark, I have seen this passage translated into Latin thus, "*sed libera nos ab* illo malo;" which is exactly what I mean. The words, "Ο υιος τυ ανθρωπυ," are in our common version translated "the son of man." To prove clearly whether it ought not to be "the son of *the* man," viz. Joseph, we must recur to the Hebrew; a language which, beyond any other, is precise and exact in its articles. Having little knowledge of it myself, I should be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who is conversant in that language to satisfy my doubts on this subject. I think the expression occurs in some of the minor Prophets, or else in Daniel. *A* son of God has been generally supposed to mean an angel; but this expression cannot be opposed to that which I am speaking of.

One more query, and I have done. Can any correspondent give me an account of the life and writings of that elegant poet, Merrick? As to his life, I only know from the title-page of his edition of Tryphiodorus that he was a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. As to his writings, his Psalms are the work best known to the public. Many of his lighter pieces are scattered through Dodsley's Collection; and I am in doubt whether they were ever collected into a volume. In 1739, when A.B. he published at Oxford a translation of Tryphiodorus, with the original text and copious notes. The author himself possesses no great beauty of style or thought; but the translation has considerable merit, and is, I think, very much in the style of Pope, whom he appears to have imitated, as the original was written by way of continuation to the Iliad. The criticisms on the original text, considering the age which he most probably was at the time of his publishing this work, are uncommonly good. The number of subscribers is remarkably great, and many of them persons of the highest distinction. W.

Ad Posthumum Epigramma.

Sponæ lacinias, uniones, serica vendis—
Dat nummos, aufert emptor et indè domum.
Posthume, sponsa tibi væmit merx optima, cuivis
Vendita quæ toties—semper emenda manet. J.

On Bleaching.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN the forty-seventh volume of the European Magazine, page 119, I saw a New Method of Bleaching by Vapour, and observed it to be from a French work. If this method had been as useful as it represents, it would have universally been made use of, for it is now more than two years since it was first published in your Magazine; whereas I have never yet heard of it being made use of anywhere. The French are such great boasters in every thing, that we must receive what they say with the greatest caution. It is there said, that the operation will be terminated in two or three days, and will give the cloth a *consummate* whiteness: now every bleacher knows that it must take a much longer time for the ashes to act upon it, to wash it, and to dry it, necessary things in every sort of bleaching, which cannot be done in two or three days. Though carbonate of soda be used in washing and other domestic purposes, I think it is too mild for bleaching.

I hope you will not take it amiss in thus animadverting on a publication in your very respectable Magazine; but as it may be a sort of caution to bleachers not to bleach linen boldly by newly discovered methods without knowing their nature, your inserting it will oblige,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM REID.

Wellgate, Dundee,
July 6, 1807.

THE

LONDON REVIEW,

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR JULY 1807.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Honourable Henry Home, of Kames, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland: Containing Sketches of the Progress of Literature and general Improvement in Scotland during the greater Part of the Eighteenth Century. Two volumes, quarto, 1807.

IT is with great pleasure, and yet, we will confess, a little mortification, that we have contemplated these volumes. Our pleasure arises from the interest which their contents are so well calculated to excite; and our mortification from a passion which, we fear, never totally subsides in the human mind, we mean, envy that our northern brethren should, after the second revival of literature in Scotland, so pre-eminently have taken the lead of us in many branches of science. Of those effusions it is unnecessary to quote specimens, because the work before us exhibits, in the progress of the life it includes, many instances and examples of the truth of our proposition.

For biographical works, particularly those which, while they give abstract sketches of men and manners, briefly characterise the times, and, therefore, are properly termed Memoirs, we have frequently declared our predilection, because, while we have found amusement in their pages, we have as frequently derived improvement, and have consequently been convinced of their utility. To compare the past with the present times, to observe the passions and propensities that have operated in different ages, and, from the philosophy of mankind, to extract a moral lesson, is one of the noblest researches that can engage the mental faculties. In this pursuit our Scottish brethren have been

so successful, that, while they have treated those subjects which came before them with candour and liberality, they have left little to be said upon them by the authors who shall succeed.

While we mention candour and liberality as virtues concomitant to our northern philosophers and historians, we must make some deductions from our general partiality for Scottish writers, in reprehension of a set of *young gentlemen*, who, in defiance of all authority, *classical* or *judicial*, have had the temerity to call themselves CRITICS, and, under the sanction of that respectable appellation, to act in the same manner as a JURY, determined, *against evidence*, to find every culprit who has the misfortune to come before them *guilty*.

Upon these, which appear to us as specks on the fair face of literature in Scotland, we shall at present make no other observation, than that *experience* will in this case prove the best *cosmetic*, and in a short period clear those *moles* from that *countenance* upon which they have lately been too apparent.

To return, therefore, to a more pleasing task, as it appears that Lord WOODHOUSELEE, the editor of this work, had the same opinion of the subject of it that we have more generally, though more faintly, endeavoured to inculcate, we shall, in the first instance, quote a short extract from his well-written preface.

"As the history of the eminent person whose life is the subject of the following work is intimately connected with every species of improvement, whether of an intellectual or a political nature, that took place in Scotland during his age, the task incumbent on his biographer will at once appear to be much more comprehensive in its plan, and various in its objects, than that which ordinarily belongs to this species of writing. To fulfil his duty in its amplest form and measure, the author ought not only to delineate the life of an individual lawyer, philosopher, political economist, and critic, but to exhibit the moral and political character of the times in which he lived, and to detail the progress of literature, *arts*, *manners*, and *general improvement* of SCOTLAND, during the greater part of the eighteenth century."

"HENRY HOME" (we learn in the first chapter), "the son of George Home, of Kames, in the county of Berwick, North Britain, was born at Kames, in the year 1696. He was descended from an ancient and honourable family, being on his father's side great grandson of Sir John Home, of Renton, whose ancestor was a cadet of the family of the Earls of Home, and who held the office of lord justice clerk in the reign of King Charles II. His mother was a daughter of Mr. Walkinshaw, of Barrowfield, and grandaughter of Mr. Robert Baillie, principal of the university of Glasgow, the author of a learned work on history and chronology, and of a very curious journal of his own times, in a series of letters from 1637 to 1662."

It appears that his father resided upon his paternal lands, and discharged the duties of an active magistrate.

"But from the necessary expenses of a numerous progeny, and the indulgence of a taste for living beyond his income, he had considerably reduced his fortune; so that his son Henry, on entering the world, found that he had nothing to trust to but his own abilities and exertions."

* * * * * * * * *

"He was educated at home, under a private tutor of the name of Wingate, of whose capacity for infusing knowledge he was never heard to say much in commendation; but an anecdote which he delighted to relate shews that he retained a lasting remembrance of his severity. Wingate had by industry and parsimony made a little money, which he employed in making a small purchase of land; and being anxious to guard against any defects or insufficiency in the title-deeds, he repaired with them to his former pupil, who was at that time in the height of his reputation as a lawyer. Mr. Home, after examining the parchments, and turning them over and over again, addressed himself to Wingate with great anxiety of countenance," (saying), "Pray, Sir, is your bargain finally concluded?"—"Not only so," said Wingate, "but the price is paid."—"Good heavens!" said Mr. Home, "how unlucky is this!" And here, with infinite ingenuity, he began to point out numberless flaws which would lead to endless litigation; till perceiving the sweat distilling in large drops from the brows of the pedagogue, "Mr. Wingate," said he, "you may remember how you made me smart in days of yore for very small offences: now I think our accounts are cleared. Take up your parchments, and go home with an easy mind: your titles are excellent."

Lord W. observes, that the instruction which young Home received from Wingate was probably only elementary; for when he had chosen a profession connected with literature, he found it necessary to apply himself with great assiduity to the study of the Latin and Greek languages; in the former of which he arrived, at least, to as much

proficiency as is commonly attained by those who, with complete classical education, are not justly entitled to the rank of profound scholars.

Classical learning, which had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, reached its *acme* in England, is represented as but little cultivated in Scotland; which, says the editor,

"Is to be accounted for chiefly from the political circumstances of the country. The gloomy and fanatical spirit which arose in the reign of Charles I. was hostile to every elegant accomplishment. The seminaries of learning were filled by the champions of the *Solemn League and Covenant*, who were at much more pains to instil into" (the minds of) "their pupils the antimonarchical principles of Knox, Buchanan, and Melvil, and to inculcate the independence of the kingdom of Saints on all earthly potentates and powers, than to point their attention to the energetic eloquence of Cicero and Demosthenes, the simple majesty of Livy, the ease and amenity of Xenophon, the playful wit and *naïveté* of Horace, or the chastened elegance of Virgil."

He then states, that the spirit of the times was, if possible, more fanatical in the reign of Charles II. than in that of his father. The spirit of commerce which has arisen from the union of the two kingdoms, however generally advantageous, Lord W. observes to have been, by opening new and shorter paths to wealth and distinction, inimical to the spread of classical learning; though we think in this idea he is not quite correct, as literature and commerce have generally gone hand in hand; of which we could quote abundance of instances, were we not compelled to pursue the subject more immediately before us.

The first professional views of Mr. Home were circumscribed to the narrow limits of a writer or solicitor before the supreme court. He was consequently, in 1712, bound by indenture to attend the office or chambers of a writer to the signet in Edinburgh.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men;"

for it appears, while in this situation, from a trifling incident his mind received a bias to an ampler field of occupation.

"One winter evening, his master sent him with some papers to the house of Sir Hew Dalrymple, then president of the court of session, who lived in a sort of suburban villa at the end of Bristo-street. He was shewn into the parlour, a very elegant apartment, where a daughter of the president, a very beautiful young lady, was performing a piece of music on the harpsichord, while the venerable judge sat by her with his book on the table. The music was suspended, and a short conversation ensued on the business to which the papers related; in which the young man acquitted himself so much to the president's satisfaction, as to draw from him a handsome compliment on his knowledge and proficiency in the law. The conversation then turned on general topics, and was prolonged with much pleasure; while the young lady made tea, and afterwards, at her father's desire, played and sung some Scotch airs on the harpsichord. The youth was struck with every particular of the scene in which he had borne a part: and his ardent mind, as he was wont himself to relate, caught fire from the impression. 'Happy the man,' said he to himself, 'whose old age, crowned with honour and dignity, can thus repose itself, after the useful labours of the day, in the bosom of his family, amidst all those elegant enjoyments that affluence justly earned can command! Such are the fruits of eminence in the profession of the law.' From that moment Mr. Home determined to abandon the more limited occupation of a writer, and qualify himself for the function of an advocate before the supreme courts, to which the employment of the past years formed a very useful preparation."

Passing over the ardour of his mental exertions, the observations upon the want of a regular institution at that period for the study of the Roman and the municipal law of Scotland; the importance of general erudition to the profession, respecting which Lord W. states, that "the professional occupations of the best employed lawyer or the most distinguished judge cannot fill up every interval of his time;" therefore "the pursuits of science and literature afford an unbounded field and endless variety of delightful occupation:" at the conclusion of this passage he observes,

"How melancholy was the reflection uttered on his death-bed by one of the ablest lawyers and judges of the last age, but whose mental stores were wholly limited to the ideas of his profession, "My life has been a chaos of nothing!"

We must here hint to Lord W. that it is impossible for a man to be an *able* lawyer whose mental stores are wholly limited to his profession; classical learning and scientific erudition are as necessary at the bar, or on the bench, as in the pulpit, the senate, or any where else: for example; we have frequently

heard many of the more solemn, and some of the lighter classics, quoted with great propriety and effect in Westminster-hall; our own historians, moralists, and poets, very frequently: and with respect to technical knowledge, every day's experience in our courts shews its use. As an instance: When Mr. Erskine was once pleading a cause in which the gold and silver wire-drawers were most materially concerned, he surprised the court and the trade so much by his eloquence, and the knowledge he displayed of the operations of the *draw-bench*, that one of the masters afterwards said to the writer of this article, "I declare I was never so astonished at a man in my life; if I had not known the contrary, I should have sworn that Counsellor Erskine had served an apprenticeship of seven years to a *gold and silver wire-drawer!*"

It appears that Mr. Home, whose studies before he put on the gown took a metaphysical turn, corresponded with ANDREW BAXTER and Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE; which probably was the reason that he was accused of scepticism; a charge against which the learned biographer very ingeniously defends, and from which, in our opinions, he fully exculpates him, though at the hazard of rather classing him among the dogmatists than the sceptics.

Mr. Home was called to the bar in January, 1723-4; and in the second chapter, Lord W. introduces an account of the state of the Scottish bench and bar at that period. The judges were—Sir Hew Dalrymple, the president of the court of session; Sir John Lauder, of Fountain-hall; and Sir Walter Pringle, of New-hall.

"The bar," saith our author, "at the same time afforded a very great display, and exhibited an uncommon variety of professional abilities. I shall mention a few of the most distinguished advocates who then divided the practice of the courts, and who rose by their merits to the highest honours of the law."

These were, Duncan Forbes, of Culloden; Robert Dundas, of Arniston; Hew Dalrymple, of Drummore; Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran; Charles Areskine, of Tinwald; Patrick Grant, of Elchies; William Grant, of Prestongrange; and Robert Craigie, of Glendoick: all of whom he briefly, but impressively, characterises.

The first work that Mr. Home published on the law, was in 1728; it was a folio volume of the *Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session* from 1716 down to that period; a work which is said to have been executed with great judgment, and to contain a very correct statement of each cause on its proper merits. We cannot follow the author in his delineation of the manner of pleading of Mr. Home, of which the principal features seem to have been discrimination and penetration, which he with uncommon ingenuity and proportionate success, applied, in a few remarkable cases, to overruling opinions that, sanctioned by the most eminent of the old writers on the law, had till then been prevalent.

This success gained him a great accession of reputation, and, by a rapid progress, elevated him to the first eminence as an advocate.

In every period of his life, it appears (chapter iii.) that Mr. Home was fond of social intercourse, and that, with all his ardour of study and variety of literary and professional occupations, a considerable portion of his time was devoted to the enjoyments of society in a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance; among whom, Colonel Forrester, Lord Binning, who wrote some of the most tender and elegant of the Scottish songs, and Hamilton of Bangour, whose poetical merits have deservedly assigned him a place among the British classics, and the Club of Wits who frequented *Balfour's* coffee-house (the miniature of *Will's* or *Button's*) were his most favourite companions.

"Among the early friends of Mr. Home, were some men, whose talents, of a superior order and graver cast, fitted them to discharge with honour the most important duties in the state, or have ranked them high in the annals of literature."

These were, the late Earl of Findlater, then Lord Deskfoord, the late Mr. Oswald, of Dunikier, from whose letters on subjects connected with the politics of those times several extracts appear; among these the characters of Murray (Lord Mansfield) and Pitt (the late Earl of Chatham), as displayed in consequence of the debate on the expedience of taking 16,000 Hanoverians into British pay, strongly attracted our attention.

"This question has been agitated in three different debates. On the first day, MURRAY was introduced to support the court, which he did in a set speech extremely

methodical, with great perspicuity and very fine colouring. He was replied to by PITT, who in the most masterly manner laying hold of the weakest parts of his speech, with the greatest strength of expression, and, in the most manly style I ever witnessed, turned almost all his colours against him. Murray had laid a good deal of stress on exposing the inconsistency of advising one thing the one year, and the next abusing it merely through a spirit of opposition. Pitt shewed how the object was varied, but varied by the ministers, and then turned every argument employed by Murray against himself. The one spoke like a pleader, who could not divest himself of a certain appearance of having been employed by others; the other spoke like a gentleman, like a statesman, who felt what he said, and possessed the strongest desire of conveying that feeling to others, for their own interest and that of the country. Murray *gains* your attention by the perspicuity of his arguments and the elegance of his diction; Pitt *commands* your attention and respect, by the nobleness, the greatness of his sentiments, the strength and energy of his expressions, and the certainty you are in of his always rising to a greater elevation both of thought and style: for this talent he possesses beyond any speaker I ever knew of, never falling from the beginning to the end of his speech either in thought or in expression."

David Hume was also a friend and correspondent of Mr. Home: from his letters on literary subjects it is not necessary to quote; one general observation will serve to discriminate those inserted in this chapter, that the author of them seems to write with a much greater desire to obtain notoriety by the works to which he alludes, than from them to enforce conviction. We agree with Lord W. that the avowal to be found at the conclusion of the first book of the *Treatise of Human Nature*, and which is quoted in the note, is *striking* and *memorable*, is indeed as extraordinary an instance of the extremes of mental strength and moral imbecility, as we have met with in our critical progress, except in contemplating the character of *Rousseau*.

In 1741, "Mr. Home was married to Miss Agatha Drummond, a younger daughter of James Drummond, Esq. of Blair, in the county of Perth. Their union was the result of mutual esteem, and a perfect knowledge of each other's character, founded on a long and intimate acquaintance."

Of this lady a most excellent and truly amiable character is given, which we have no doubt is correctly drawn, because it has fallen within the scope of our observation that many of her countrywomen whom we have known seemed copies of the same portrait.

"In the early part of Mr. Home's married life," says Lord W. "attention to economy was a necessary duty; and he found in his partner that excellent good sense and discretion, which felt it no sacrifice to conform their mode of living to the just bounds of their income. I have from Mr. Drummond Home the following anecdote, which, as he observes, is illustrative of the characters both of his father and mother. "Mrs. Home, who had a taste for every thing that is elegant, was passionately fond of old china, and soon after her marriage had made such frequent purchases in that way, as to impress her husband with some little apprehensions of her extravagance. But how to cure her of this propensity was the question. After some consideration he devised an ingenious expedient. He framed a will, bequeathing to his spouse the whole china that should be found in his possession at his death. The success of the plot was complete; the lady was cured from that moment of her passion for old china. This little pious fraud Mr. Home was wont frequently to mention with some exultation; but it was not so much the effect as the ingenuity of the stratagem that touched him. For, as it commonly happens, we value ourselves most on those talents we least possess, it was amusing to see a person of his artless character pique himself on his *finesse*, though, in fact, nothing was more foreign to his nature."

Glancing at the modes in which Mr. Home passed his life in town and country, Lord W. says, that, in the first,

"The day was devoted chiefly to professional duties. He had always been in the habit of rising early; in summer between five and six o'clock, in winter generally two hours before day-break. This time was spent in preparation for the ordinary business of the court, in reading his briefs, or in dictating to an amanuensis. The forenoon was passed in the court of session, which at that time commonly rose soon after mid-day; thus allowing an hour or two before dinner for a walk with a friend. In town he rarely either gave or accepted invitations to dinner, as the afternoon was required for business and study. If the labours of the day were early accomplished, and time was left for a party at cards before supper, he joined the ladies in the drawing-room, and partook with great satisfaction in a game of whist, which he played well, though not always with perfect forbearance if matched with an unskilful partner; yet even these little sallies of temper were amusing, and seasoned with so much good humour, that they rather pleased than offended the person who was their

object. At other times he was not unfrequently seen of an evening at the theatre, the concert, or the assembly-room; and possessing in a wonderful degree the power of discharging his mind of every thing that was not in consonance with his present occupations, he partook with the keenest relish the amusements of the gay circle that surrounded him. It was delightful to see the man of business and the philosopher mingling, not only with complacence but with ease, in the light and trivial conversation of the *beau monde*, and rivalling in vivacity and animation the sprightliest of the votaries of fashion, whose professed object is pleasure and the enjoyment of the passing hour. The evening was generally closed by a small domestic party, where a few of his most intimate friends, assembled for the most part without invitation, found a plain but elegant little supper, and where, enlivened often by some of Mrs. Home's female acquaintance, the hours were passed in the most rational enjoyment of sensible and spirited conversation, and easy social mirth, till after midnight."

"The seasons of vacation were usually spent in the country, and with no other interruption to his hours of study than his favourite agricultural pursuits and rural improvements demanded. * * * * In these pursuits he found a pleasing variety of employment, and an useful recreation from his sedentary occupations; and prosecuting with ardour, as was the turn of his mind, every thing in which he engaged, it was his custom to oversee in person the operations of his farm-servants, and to spend every day some hours with them in the fields, directing, and even aiding, their labours. One day, a country gentleman of his neighbourhood coming to dine with him at Kames, found him in the fields hard at work in assisting his men to clear the stones from a new enclosure. * It was after his promotion to the rank of judge. His neighbour attended him for some time, with labouring steps and much inward impatience, till summoned by the bell for dinner. 'Well, my lord,' said he, 'you have truly wrought for your meal:—and pray let me ask you, how much you think you will gain by that hard labour at the end of the year?'—'Why really, my good Sir!' replied the other, 'I never did calculate the value of my labour; but one thing I will venture to assert, that no man who is capable of asking that question will ever deserve the name of a *farmer*.'

"In 1741, he published, in two volumes folio, *The Decisions of the Court of Session, from its Institution to the present Time, abridged and digested under proper Heads, in the Form of a Dictionary*: a composition of great labour, the fruit of many years, and a work of the highest utility to the profession of the law in Scotland."

At the awful period of the rebellion in the years 1745 and 1746, we find that, in consequence of the disorders of the time, which particularly pervaded the north, judicial proceedings were suspended in Scotland, the court of session not meeting for eleven months. During this interval, in which the gown gave place to the sword, Mr. Home dedicated his hours to researches connected with the history, laws, and ancient usages of his country; the fruit of these he published in the year 1747, under the title of *Essays upon several Subjects concerning British Antiquities*; of which work, under its several heads, Lord W. gives an accurate account.

In the fifth chapter it is stated, that in 1751, Mr. Home published his work, entitled, *Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion*, to counteract a train of conclusions drawn by David Hume, which he discovered deeply affected the great interests of society, and seemed to shake the foundation of the moral agency of man, and consequently, in some degree, divested him both of his right conduct in the present life, and his best grounded hopes of futurity.

Of the metaphysical writings of David Hume we have before given our opinions; we take his mind, as it appears in these, to resemble an *ignis fatuus*, which, containing no interior light, only serves to bewilder others: therefore, however we may bestow reluctant praise on those who have endeavoured to counteract their effects, we should have much more cordially joined in our commendations, if, instead of endeavouring *to fix* the meteors of science, they had suffered them to expire in consequence of their own evanescence. Of all the species of controversy which have for ages disordered the human mind, that which regards metaphysics is the most fleeting, the most unsubstantial; and of all that have endeavoured to grasp the clouds of speculation, which perhaps to their mental faculties appeared in the form of the goddess of Wisdom, the author alluded to has been the most unsuccessful. That he should have been censured, or that the system of Mr. Home should have been keenly attacked, we do not wonder, because censure and attack are so intimately connected with the subject, so naturally spring from it, that it

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* *Ridet vicini glebas et Sara moventem.*
Hor. epist. xiv.

may be properly termed their parent. We have said more upon this matter than we intended; but as we conceive that it is with men engaged in metaphysical researches as with *jockies* at a horse-race, who fly round a wide-extended course, and end exactly at the point from which they set out, it may perhaps be of some use in preventing *those falls* to which the parties are in both pursuits liable.

(*To be continued.*)

Lectures on Scripture Facts. By the Rev. William Bengo Collyer. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 593.

We had occasion some time since to mention with considerable commendation a sermon by this learned and ingenious author: therefore it is with pleasure that we can, in this short notice, intimate to the public the appearance of this volume, which is a more finished piece from the hand of the same master. But as we conceive that it would in us be a waste of words if we were to attempt a laboured introduction, we shall let him introduce himself by a quotation of a passage from the first lecture, ON THE NECESSITY OF A DIVINE REVELATION, as this will, much better than any thing we can say, elucidate the nature and scope of these effusions, at the same time that it affords an example of the style and manner of the preacher.

JOB xi. 7—9.

Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is high as Heaven, what canst thou do? deeper than Hell, what canst thou know? the measure thereof is longer than the earth, and broader than the sea!

After apologizing for the undertaking, the lecturer observes, that

"It will be proper in a few words to state the immediate purpose of these lectures, and the object of the plan which I am about to suggest: it is simply to meet scepticism on its own ground, in relation to first principles. It is asserted, that the facts recorded in this volume have no evidence. We shall endeavour to prove that they are furnished with all the evidence which events so remote can have, and which reason ought to require of time. It is said, that Christianity is a modern invention. On the contrary, if our purpose be established, it will appear as old as the creation. Is the authority of the scriptures questioned? We will produce other testimonies. Is its history condemned as absurd? We shall attempt to shew that it is perfectly rational, and that all evidences weighed, and all circumstances considered, it is clear that events could not have taken place otherwise than as they are recorded. Is it objected that it claims support from miracles? It will follow from our representations, if they are made with the strength and clearness which we desire, that such a book, so written and so supported, could it be proved to be false, would of itself be a greater miracle than any that appears upon its pages. The facts which it records are the immediate subjects of examination in the present course of lectures; and these will be considered in the course of their history, and confirmed by foreign and ancient testimony, under the following arrangement:—

LECTURE II.

THE CREATION—THAT THE MOSAIC ACCOUNT OF IT IS THE ONLY RATIONAL ONE WHICH WE HAVE RECEIVED.

Gen. i. 1.

LECTURE III.

THE DELUGE.

Gen. vii. 11—24. 2 *Pet.* iii. 5—7.

LECTURE IV.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BABEL. THE CONFUSION OF LANGUAGE. THE DISPERSION OF THE PEOPLE; AND THE ORIGIN OF NATIONS.

Gen. xi. 1—9. *Obadiah* 3 and 4.

LECTURE V.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

Gen. xix. 15—26. 2 *Pet.* ii. 6.

LECTURE VI.

THE HISTORY OF JOSEPH.

Gen. xlix. 22—26. *Acts* vii. 9—16.

LECTURE VII.

A SCRIPTURAL REPRESENTATION OF THE NATURE AND DESTINATION OF MAN.

Gen. ii. 7. *Job* xxxii. 8.

LECTURE VIII.

THE SLAVERY AND DELIVERANCE OF ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

Gen. xv. 13, 14. *Acts* vii. 35, 36.

LECTURE IX.

THE JOURNEY OF ISRAEL IN THE WILDERNESS; THEIR ESTABLISHMENT IN CANAAN; AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THESE EVENTS.

Joshua xxiv. 2—13.

LECTURE X.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE JEWS—INCLUDING THE THEOCRACY AND MONARCHY, TO

THE BUILDING OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE: WITH A CONFIRMATION OF SOME SUBORDINATE FACTS.

1 *Sam.* viii. 6—10, and 19, 20. *Acts* vii. 44—48.

LECTURE XI.

THE CAPTIVITIES OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH.

2 *Kings* xvii. 1—6. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 14—21.

LECTURE XII.

THE LIFE, DEATH, RESURRECTION, AND ASCENSION OF JESUS CHRIST PROVED AS MATTERS OF FACT.

Luke ii. 1—7. *Cor.* xv. 3—8. 2 *Pet.* i. 16.

LECTURE XIII.

THE CHARACTER OF THE WRITERS OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

1 *John* i. 1—3. *Heb.* xi. 36—38.

LECTURE XIV.

THE UNSEARCHABLE GOD; OR, AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE AN ANALOGY BETWEEN THE RELIGION OF NATURE AND THAT OF THE BIBLE, BY SHEWING THAT THE SAME OBSCURITY THAT OVERSHADOWS REVELATION EQUALLY OVERSPREADS NATURE AND PROVIDENCE.

Job xxxvi. 14.

By this enumeration of the titles of these lectures, it will be seen upon what adamantine columns the temple which Mr. Collyer has erected to the truth of Christianity rests; but this is not the whole scope of his design; both his piety and his genius have taken much more extensive excursions. He has pierced the original ground upon which the fabric stands to its centre; convinced us of its stability, and shewn us how futile the attempts that have, from time to time, been made, have proved in their events. To do this with effect, he has brought the opinions and doctrines of a great number of ancient, and a due proportion of modern philosophers, divines, and other writers, to bear upon it; he has called to his assistance physical, astronomical, ethical, and geographical arguments; and in refutation of certain positions respecting the DELUGE, he has pervaded a quarter of the globe which has seldom been mentioned in disquisitions on this important subject, and from the savage wilds of America adduced suggestions to confute those of the polished sceptics of Europe.

With respect to the second lecture, on THE CREATION, if we might venture to hint an omission, we should say, that the learned author has made less use of a *new light* which has lately burst upon us, than he might have done, as we conceive, with effect. We allude to the system of HINDOO cosmogony, as displayed in the *Ayeen Akbery*, and various other works, translated by Sir William Jones and other scientific Orientalists. We mean not that he should have entangled his mind with the various accounts in the different *Sastras*, giving to that event a rise and duration infinitely more remote and extended than those of the CHINESE; neither would it have been necessary for him to have dwelt long upon the *incumbent spirit*, the *primeval element*, or the *mundane egg*: but from some striking circumstances of similarity between the HINDOO, the HEBRAIC, the PHŒNICIAN, the EGYPTIAN, and GRECIAN systems of cosmogony, we think that the MOSAIC might be, though not perhaps more firmly established, still more clearly elucidated.

However, this we mention with great diffidence, while we give to the other lectures, which we wish we had, in our Magazine, space to detail to the public, our most unqualified approbation: their subjects, as has been seen, are calculated to excite the most serious attention; their style is at once correct, elegant, and impressive; their arguments pious, learned, and, we think, conclusive. We are not much in the habit of commending notes where they appear more the emanations of ostentation than of utility; but this is not the case with those appended by Mr. C. to each lecture, from the subjects of which they naturally emanate. These, as they appear to us to be in every instance elucidatory, are certainly necessary, though we commend him for throwing them into what may be termed the *back ground*, because notes at the bottom of the page are too apt, *on a first reading*, to attract our eyes from the text, and to break, in some measure, the connected chain of ideas which contemplations so important in their consequences as those which must arise from the contents of this volume are certain to engender. J. M.

The Inferno of Dante Alighiri, translated into English Blank Verse, with Notes historical, critical, and explanatory, and a Life of the Author, by Nathaniel Howard. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 293.

DANTE was one of those early professors of literature, and consequently

promoters of morality, that had the sagacity to discern, and the courage to drag into light, the criminal misconduct of the Romish Clergy. After having met Pope ANASTASIUS in the depths of hell, and NICHOLAS III. planted in those infernal regions with his heels upward, it was not much to be wondered that he should represent their holy mother, the Church, as sinking under the weight of her offspring's crimes, and polluted with mire and filth. The metaphors which he used were bold, and their author one of those geniuses whose ideas, equally extensive and excursive, cannot by any means be chained down to strict poetic rules, because his images, whether grand, elevated, or terrific, are calculated to inspire us at once with awe, astonishment, and horror.

DANTE has been compared to *Homer* and *Virgil*, and much more frequently to *Shakspeare* and *Milton:* but although we could enlarge the comparison with the names of other authors whose effusions seem, with respect to their extravagance, more similar, it is here unnecessary. Those vivifying and electric flashes of genius with which his works abound, are in a certain degree peculiar to himself; in ludicrous images he might, perhaps, find many equals, in terrific very few.

The translator, therefore, of such an author must have found the task an arduous one, especially as he has chosen to reduce the Italian rhyme to English blank verse; a kind of measure in which, although he has acquitted himself with considerable ability, we cannot help thinking less consonant to the genius of the original than rhyme would have been, though it is certainly less troublesome to the translator. However he is of a different opinion; for he says,

"A servile Anglo-Italian version has been avoided equally as much as too great a latitude from the original. A medium has been attempted; but with what success, those who are competent to judge of the genius of both languages, and of the characteristic style of Dante, will decide."

Of this translation we shall give what may be esteemed a fair specimen: it would, perhaps, be deemed invidious to call to our assistance comparison; but in support of our opinions must observe, that the versification seems, which was never the intention of the author, to give a kind of harshness to images which, to excite disgust, required no exaggeration.

"But Thebes or Troy such furies never saw,
Such madding furies goading man and beast,
As here two livid naked ghosts I met,
Gnashing like hungry boars their venemous tusks.
The first on sad Capocchio's figure sprang,
And, in the neck-joint rivetting his jaws,
Prest his swoln bosom to the solid earth.
His fellow spectre in wild terror cried:
'Mark! mark! rash Schecchi! who his moody wrath
Still wreaks on others.'—'Spirit!' I began,
'Oh! as thou dreadst the other's rankling fangs
Deign, deign to name the phantom in our sight.'
''Tis Myrrha's odious figure,' he return'd,
'Who burnt with guilty passion for her sire,
And in the dead of double night, disguis'd,
Glutted her bestial lust. That passing shade
Feign'd the shrunk features of Donati's face,
And seal'd with wicked fraud the spurious will,
So gain'd a female courser in reward."

The Life of Thomas Chatterton. By John Davis, Author of "Travels in America." 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 168.

The unhappy youth who is the subject of this short biographical work, has been, *since his death*, so much the object of general attention, that we should have imagined *another* life of him, especially after that written by Dr. Gregory, and appended to the works of the Boy BARD, as in this he is quaintly termed, was wholly unnecessary. The question respecting the genuineness of "Rowley's Poems," which was sharply controverted betwixt Mr. Warton, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Matthias, and others, has long since subsided; and although a new edition of his works has recently been published, collateral events and observations had, before even the appearance of this, rendered his life so well known, that it is impossible for the most ardent spirit of inquiry, guided by the most enthusiastic genius, to produce any thing new upon the subject.

The position with which our author begins, that

"It has been found that the powers of genius, however they may levy a tribute on future times, promote but little the fortune of the possessor,"

has been exemplified in a hundred instances besides this of Chatterton, and

probably will be in many hundred more; it is indeed as accurately certified as it is firmly established upon the broad basis of human nature; for, as Jeremy, says,

" Who cares for any one that has more wit than himself?" *

However, as in the progress of the life which is in this small volume amply detailed, the operation of that pride and of those passions which are sometimes the concomitants of genius is fully explored, we recommend it as a moral work. It is well, though plainly, written; which we take to be the best style for these kind of compositions. The author makes no professions; but those who read this interesting narrative will believe, that if he had he would have amply fulfilled them.

An Abridgment of Dr. Goldsmith's Natural History of Beasts and Birds: interspersed with a Variety of interesting Anecdotes, and illustrated by nearly two hundred Engravings on Wood, in the manner of Bewick. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 376.

There are few works that have lately come under our inspection that are more interesting, more entertaining, or indeed more useful, than this judicious abridgment of the late Dr. Goldsmith's larger production: in fact, we are so pleased with its arrangement, have been so amused with some of the anecdotes, &c. which in the lapse of years had almost escaped from our memories, and are so convinced of its utility, that we shall do, in this instance, what it is not very common for us, namely, let the editor speak for himself, because we are convinced he has rather *under* than *over* rated its merit.

" The writings of Dr. Goldsmith have acquired so just and diffusive a celebrity, that any eulogium on, or recommendation of them, would be altogether superfluous; and while the abridgments of his excellent histories of Greece, Rome, and England, are purchased with avidity, and read with pleasure, by all ranks of youth, both patrician and plebeian, it is humbly conceived that an epitome of his natural history, attempted in his own fascinating style, divested of all dry and objectionable matter, interspersed with a variety of additional *anecdotes* drawn from the most respectable authorities, and illustrated by a series of appropriate engravings, will prove equally acceptable to the young pupil in this charming science and to the public in general."

Prospectus of a new Law between Debtor and Creditor; with Remarks on the Inefficacy of Imprisonment for Debt, and its Injury to Commerce and Trade. Dedicated to Lord Chancellor Erskine. By George Brewer, Gent. 8vo. pp. 66.

The professed object of Mr. Brewer's pamphlet is, to submit to the consideration of the Legislature a PROSPECTUS of a new law between DEBTOR and CREDITOR, which may by its provisions bestow on the fair creditor ALL *the benefit that can be given him, with* ALL the *favour that can be shewn to the debtor.*

Mr. Brewer enters on his subject with the following candid admissions:—

" I shall bear in mind," says he, " during this discussion, as certain axioms, or postulates,

" *First*, That a just debt can never be extinguished until it is fully paid or satisfied.

" *Secondly*, That the common law of the land, derived as it is from reason and religion, must not be disturbed.

" *Thirdly*, That the practice of the common law must be disturbed as little as possible, and only as far as relates to the law of arrests and of imprisonment.

" *Fourthly*, That Great Britain is a commercial country.'

He then proceeds to treat

" Of the RECIPROCITIES of society, and in what way they become affected or disturbed by breach of promise or of contract.

" Of the *interests* of the creditor.

" Of the *interests* of the debtor.

" Of the consequences of IMPRISONMENT.

" Of the *origin* of arrest and of imprisonment, and that they are not acknowledged by the COMMON LAW of the LAND;"

and afterwards to state the law on the subject in

Holland,
France,
Scotland, and
Denmark;

of which last country he makes the remark, " that there the law between DEBTOR and CREDITOR is very near perfection." And as he grounds his NEW LAW on the same principle, a short extract may not be unacceptable to our readers.

" It must be premised, that Denmark is a commercial country.

" There is no person having property or a house, or being of reputable circumstance,

* Congreve's Love for Love.

or a resident in the kingdom of Denmark, can be arrested for debt.

"Aliens only, whom it may be judged may take an opportunity of leaving the kingdom, are liable to arrest.

"The proceeding for the recovery of a debt is, by a common process, resembling that in use in our law, where the debt does not amount to ten pounds.

"When judgment is obtained, and execution issued, it must *first* be against the effects, if any; and, if none, in that case the *body* of the debtor is taken.

"But the benefit of the law to the creditor and to the debtor, is, that when the debtor is arrested, or at any other time before judgment, if he finds himself insolvent, he may apply to what is there called the *dealing* court, where he presents his books, and delivers them up to the *dealing*-master, with a schedule of his effects, swearing to the justness of the statement. The dealing-master then gives him a certificate, which is also advertised; and from that moment frees him from further proceeding in any action *previously* brought; and acts as an *injunction* against any subsequent action being sued out against him, and he is immediately discharged from confinement.

"The benefit of this appeal and procedure is open to any debtor against whom nothing fraudulent can be proved.

"The property is no sooner handed over to the *dealing*-master, which, in our language, answers to the idea of a *sharing*-master, the *dealing* court being properly a court of *distribution*, than it is assigned over to the creditors; and the debtor, if an honest man, is always left unmolested in his business, and acts as the clerk or servant of the creditors, to get in and manage the effects to the best advantage.

"The man of considerable landed property, or other estate, cannot, in this country, injure society and ruin his own fortune beyond atonement and remedy. A debtor of such condition, owing twenty thousand pounds, and being worth forty or fifty thousand, proceeded against to extremities, and finding his involvements daily gaining upon him by the expense of law, precipitate loans, or otherwise, has only to make out a fair schedule of his property and possessions, together with the true amount of his debts, and deliver them to the chief judge, with an application that his property may be placed in the hands of TRUSTEES, for the purpose of the liquidation of his debts. The debtor himself naming his trustees, to whom the judge never objects, if they are persons of fair character. These TRUSTEES may be creditors, or not, as the debtor chooses. When the certificate is granted, as in the other case, the trustees then advertise and call in the creditors, and lay the schedule of the debtor's estate before them. If personal, the TRUSTEES make a proportionate reserve for the immediate support of the debtor and his family, and distribute the surplus. If a real, (or what is better known by the term of a landed estate) the creditors abide the receipt, from time to time, of the rents and profits, which are distributed in a fair proportion, for the liquidation of the debts, and for the support of the debtor and family, in a way that may not depreciate his rank too much in the eyes of the world; and in this case, the court uniformly leaves him the management of his own estate, as considering the interests of the creditors most safe and most likely to be prosperous in his hands.

"The above arrangement is, however, (as is reasonable to think) subject to prior incumbrances of mortgages and annuity.

"A considerable merchant-house in Copenhagen is rarely driven to the extremity of a failure. It may lay the state of its affairs before the liquidation commissioners of government, when the king seldom refuses to advance the money required, and to take securities upon the plantations, bonds, and bills, the property of the house; and the greatest anxiety is always shewn, on the part of government, to prevent the failure of a merchant-house in the country of Denmark."

The new law submitted by the Author proceeds on the same principle with that of Denmark, differing, however, with local circumstances, and steering altogether by those beacons which the COMMON LAW of the land has so wisely placed for the protection of trade and commerce.

Mr. Brewer concludes as follows:

"It will not be expected from me here, that I should present a PROSPECTUS, drawn with all the *precision* and *correctness* which a NEW LAW between DEBTOR and CREDITOR, if carried into effect, would require; ALL that I have attempted to do, has been, to give the *outlines*, *scope*, and *character* of a law which I apprehend to be *equal* to the *desirable* end of *superceding* the *necessity* of ARREST, and of IMPRISONMENT for debt."

IRISH DOG TAX.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

Sir,

THE enclosed heroics upon the odious Irish dog tax, which differs completely from the salutary one in England, comes from the pen of the worthy author of the Epitaph upon PERTINAX.* I presume to think it is worthy of a place in the European,

* Vol. LI. p. 185.

Magazine, and I hope you will unite with me in the same opinion.

It is now nearly twenty years since a tax which was considered, or at least *represented* (for in Irish politics it makes a wide difference) so oppressive that it was necessary, for the security and tranquillity of Ireland, that it should be repealed; I mean the hearth-tax: and many a *patriot* have I seen mount upon this ladder of ambition, "*Arbitrio popularis auræ.*" What was this tax, Sir? Why, truly, scarce two shillings: such as it was, it was an universal practice, almost, of the common people to shut up their cottages and fly at sight of the hearth-money collector. The Irish, Sir, are not very fond of being governed; but to *pay* for it besides, is indeed very severe in *their* apprehensions. To speak the truth, the hearth-tax was *then* oppressive: still the cottager had his dog. To expatiate upon the utility, the comfort, and the society of the dog to those whose humble rank excludes them from many gratifications, is not my intention; it is in a great measure done by my worthy friend; but thus much I know, that at present it is a serious evil.

About ten years ago, an epizoötic disease (or epifeline, if you please) fell grievously upon the cat kind; in my opinion they have never yet recovered it; and it is an absolute fact, that the cat is rather a rare animal. Under these circumstances, the rat, whose fecundity is astonishing, producing sometimes eighteen at a birth, increased its family in a most alarming degree. This became to the poor cottager a very great evil, which was not a little increased by his being obliged (for it amounted to this) to kill his only protector from the depredations of the rat, not to mention the thief, &c. &c. It was a piteous sight! I have seen the mill wheels clogged again with the carcasses of these poor and noble animals; and many a tear has been shed at the death of the companion of the playful children. But this is not the most serious grievance: the rats have universally attacked the only store the common Irish possess, their *potatoe-holes*, and have with impunity destroyed prodigious quantities of the principal, almost the only, food of our common people.

Under the impression of this national evil, has my friend written his address to the Right Honourable John Foster, who, when Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, introduced this *bloody* tax; the agnomen, "Caninus," is much too applicable. But why should not Mr. Foster, like the Roman heroes, Africanus, Germanicus, &c. receive an addition to his name indicative of one of the most prominent features of his financial career? POSTHUMUS.

Epistola ad Dominum Johannem Fosterum, Caninum.

Dum pudet humanos mores cessisse caninis,
Dum dolet et nos lex, Foster iniqua tua,
Quâ miser Agricola infandum compulsus ad ictum,
Ceventem, mœrens immolat ipse canem,
Foster habes pretium!!! at te cum descendis, oportet
Cerbereas offas, Foster, habere decem.
Objice vel totidem; quot sint vel in arte sibyllæ,
Melle soporatas; nescio quid valeant.
Tale tuum facinus, stygius non Janitor orci,
Nec alii ferrent, aut meruere canes.
Sanguineum procul ipse tuum dum despicit actum,
Proscripti generis sed tamen ultor erit.
Ah cape amici concilium, præclare senator;
Pœniteat facti, dummodò tempus adest!
Illis ante datum est diris ululatibus umbram
Per Phlegethontis aquas exagitare tuam.
Ne sero exclames felicem Actæona, cui mors
Supplicii immitis, dulce levanem erat!
Quin meritò, horridum enim est fidum jugulare sodalem,
Cui fuit et cordi, charaque nostra salus;
Cum neque sustineas tua magna negotia pœnis;
Nec tali accumules sanguine, lætus, opes.
Mille modis lethi genus hoc sociale peribant;
Quâ confiderunt, et periere manu!
An tibi sit canis, o Foster? canis est tibi, certè;
Scimus; et haud aliter factus es, hospes, homo.
Nonne tuos gressus et te comitatur euntem,
Assectator amans; blandus ubique comes?
Hunccine tu peremis? vel in hunc tua fulmina torques?
Hunccine mergis aquis; guttura fune premis?
Cedere nocturnis prædonibus haud dubitares,
Quos hic sustinuit, atque fugavit, ovans.
Futilis est, etenim, leges sancire senatu,
Quam prædatores pellere nocte domo.
I; jubeas excisos esse canes; quid et inde?
Agricolasne jubes, Foster, et esse feros?
Flentibus infelix paupertas arma ministrat,
Inque suos fidos urget ea arma canes!
Undique concursus; ruit hinc Coley; et hinc Pat, O Dermot
Insequitur; lacrimis, cæde, cruore, madens.
Crudelis Foster! Foster crudelis!—acerbis
His agri resonant, his nemus omne sonis!
Opprobrium usque viris æternum! dum rubet actus

Sanguine suffusus, quo perit illa fides,
Illa canina fides toties laudata per orbem,
Illa Poetarum tot celebrata lyris ! !
O Foster, Foster, viguit si nomen Ulyssis,
Siquandoque Argi, tunc odiosus eris !
Imo odiosus eris quâ scripta leguntur Homeri,
Et dum Musarum fama superstes erit !
Qualis scipiadis honor olim, sictibi, Foster,
Talis honos dabitur ; tuque CANINUS eris.
Euge ! CANINE, aveas ! Agnomen sume superbum,
Quæsitum immeritâ internecione Canûm.
Sed bonus ipse fidem canis et celebravit Homerus,
Nomen Ulysseum junxit, et, Arge, tuo.
Inde canis laudem non me sculpsisse pigebit,
Ossibus aut tegmen te tribruisse Juglans.

*** In answer to the worthy Editor's question, if DRAKE be not the family name of the young gentleman called "the precious Duck," he is informed that it is not.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 30. A Mr. BENNET, from the Bath theatre, made his first appearance on the London boards, as *Paul*, in *Paul and Virginia*. His voice has much sweetness, and is not deficient in strength. His manner is simple and natural, and well suited to the cast of lovers in our comic operas.

July 3. A Miss MORTIMER made her *debût* as the *Countess of Wintersen* in *The Stranger*. This lady is tall, and of a good figure; but was so overcome by her diffidence, as to have denied us a fair opportunity of judging of her talents.

16. A melo-drama, in three acts, called "THE FORTRESS," was presented for the first time; the characters being thus represented:

Count Everard	Mr. YOUNG.
Oliver	Mr. DE CAMP.
Major and Commandant of the Castle	Mr. CHAPMAN.
Count Adolphus	Mr. CARLES.
Philip	Mr. LISTON.
Vincent	Mr. MATHEWS.
Thomas	Mr. TAYLOR.
Celestine	Mrs. TAYLOR.
Alice	Mrs. GIBBS.
Paulina	Mrs. LISTON.

The following are some of the principal circumstances of the plot.

Count Everard, whose conduct has been misrepresented at the Court of Vienna, is a state prisoner in the castle. Alice is his maid and only attendant; and Oliver, who is the lieutenant of the garrison, had been promoted by his interest, and is his adopted son. Celestine, the daughter of Count Everard, having failed in her applications to the emperor for the release of her father, conveys by stratagem notice into the castle that a courier was on the way with an order for his execution, and urges him to escape. Alice acquaints Oliver of this circumstance, and he points out to her a private passage, which leads to the Danube. This information is no sooner given, than the major enters, and states, that he is obliged to leave the garrison for a short while, and gives the command to Oliver; declaring, at the same time, that if the prisoner escapes, both their lives must be forfeited. There is then a struggle in the breast of Oliver between his sense of duty, and his attachment to Everard. He recollects, too, that his friend the major has a wife and children, and this thought induces him to alarm the guard, who follow the count, and stop him in his flight. He is then more closely imprisoned, but is relieved in the second act by an ingenious device of his daughter, Celestine, which is executed by Alice. Oliver, who loves Alice, accuses himself of having favoured the escape of the count, in order to save his mistress from punishment. In this manner the interest is kept up to the very last; for Count Everard discovers himself, to save the life of Oliver; and Count Adolphus, who has arrived with the despatch, supposed to contain the order for Everard's execution, opens and reads it. From the manner in which the first part is worded, it appears to be a sentence of death; but by reading it to an end, it is discovered to be the pardon of Everard, and his restoration to his sovereign's favour.

This piece, which is of French origin, has been adapted to the English stage by Mr. Theodore Edward Hook, and has met with considerable success. We cannot forbear, however, to observe, that the interest of the incidents and of the *denouement* is much lessened by their striking similarity to those of several other pieces; as *The Young Hussar*, *Tekeli*, *The Escapes*, *The Prisoner*, *The Deserter*, &c. The musick, by Mr. Hook's father, is very pleasing.

25. A Mr. EGERTON, from Bath, made his first appearance at the Haymarket, as the *Duke Aranza* in *The Ho-*

ney Moon. His figure is something like that of Mr. Pope, and he is perfectly familiar with the business of the stage; but we cannot consider him as calculated to fill the very first line of characters in a London theatre. His countenance is rather deficient in expression, and his voice in modulation: as a second-rate, however, Mr. Egerton may be extremely serviceable.

*** Mr. Young has, since our last, appeared in the several characters of *The Stranger*, *Octavian*, *Osmond*, and *Don Felix*, with good success, though with various degrees of merit. His *Hamlet* appears to us to be his *chef-d'œuvre*; but the man who can act *Hamlet* well, must possess powers that fit him for a distinguished rank on the stage. We are desirous of seeing him in some original character worthy of his talents.

Mr. Palmer resumed, at the Lyceum, a species of entertainment, which he exhibited last summer with great success. [See Vol. L. p. 130.] It is called "Portraits of the Living and the Dead," and comprises a judicious mixture of amusement and instruction. After a few nights, however, Mr. Palmer was seized with an indisposition which prevented him from pursuing a very profitable career.

POETRY.

VERSES,

Supposed to have been written by a captive Dormouse.

O LIBERTY! Liberty! maiden divine!
How intensely I doat on thy charms;
Alas! tho' unknown, I incessantly pine
For the bliss that is found in thy arms:
Ah me! how confin'd is this wire-woven cage,
Where imprisonment I must endure!
My moments of weariness nought can assuage:
My enlargement I cannot procure.

Thrice happy, ye frolicksome mice! that are free
Thro' the forest at random to roam!
Alas! no such joys, no such pleasures for me!
This prison so small is my home.
I never shall plunder the wide-spreading beech,
Nor the oak, nor the hazle despoil;
The fir's taper summit I never shall reach,
And exult in the fruits of my toil!

Reposing ere while in my long wintry night,
What joys I foresaw in my dreams!
How I frisk'd o'er the daisy-pied meads with delight,
How I sipp'd from the crystalline streams;
How I leap'd when I scented the odorous breeze,
Full-fraught with the balms of the grove;
Or mirthfully sporting beneath the tall trees,
Whisper'd amorous tales to my love!

But the odorous breezes of genial spring,
That to nature give life and delight;
What to me did their quick'ning influence bring
To compensate the loss of my night?
So long as I slept, in my dreams I was free,
But, awak'd—from my joys I am hurl'd;
On all sides, I only captivity see,
This prison, alas! is my world!

Yet why should I foolishly sadden my mind?
Why not view the bright side of my fate?
O heaven-born Gratitude! thou dost me bind
To the fair-one that waits at my grate!
She's so constant my every want to supply,
And so careful to shield me from harms;
Thus for liberty why should I constantly sigh,
That's attended with anxious alarms?

Each day I am fed from her elegant hand,
And across her fair shoulder I skip,
With pleasure to quaff, at her gentle command,
The nectareous dews of her lip:
On her sweet-scented kerchief I never recline
But I find an oblivion of care:
Then why should a dormouse, ungrateful, repine,
Cherish'd thus by the smiles of the fair?

Ah no! my dear mistress, thy kindness alone
Causes all my complaints to subside:
I have nothing to ask but this one simple boon,
Which surely will not be denied:
On thy bosom, O let me in safety repose,
When I next take my wintry rest;
Then again may I never awaken to lose
The heaven that dwells in thy breast.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Although you are already possessed of several of my pieces, yet, in the present very interesting period, I think what I now send you will not appear unsuitable.

In 1803 I saw no cause for alarm; and in 1807 I remain unshaken in my opinion. The enemy is indeed now become paramount lord of all Europe, excepting the British Islands: and of all Asia, excepting India, China, and Japan: yet is the strength of the British empire unimpair'd, and capable of opposing his colossal power, with every

prospect of success, while acting on the defensive.

And should his ambition, his vanity, his presumption, tempt him to assail us, I have no doubt but that he will perish in the attempt.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

July 14, 1807. BRITANNICUS.

HER GUARDIAN ANGEL.

TO BRITANNIA.

FEAR not, Britain! o'er thy head
See THE SHIELD IMMORTAL spread!
Fear not THOU th' invading host,
Lo, I guard thy favour'd coast!
Vigour, matchless, I instil,
Who thee keep from ev'ry ill:
Safe IN MY PRESERVING CARE,
Thou the HOSTILE FURY dare!
His terrific force no more
Henceforth shall insult thy shore:
See it sink beneath thy hand!
See it scatter'd on the strand!
Fear not thou the tyrant's rage,
BULWARK OF THE LATTER AGE!
Thou, secure, his threats defy,
THY PROTECTING ANGEL NIGH!
Strength be thine, exceeding measure,
HOPE OF EUROPE! EARTH'S CHIEF TREASURE!
Distant realms to THEE shall bow!
THY pre-eminence allow.

July 14, 1807. BRITANNICUS.

NOTE.—The preceding poem was composed in July 1803, on the threatened invasion, and was presented in manuscript to a distinguished nobleman, then charged with the defence of his country, as the hymn of battle.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE,

On the present critical and singular Conjuncture of Affairs.

THE CHOSEN YOUTH shall faint; the STRONG shall fall;
Bow THE HIGH TOW'R, THE FIRM-COMPACTED WALL;
But THEY who in THE LORD their trust repose,
Shall gather strength to vanquish all their foes:
Like feathers in the moulting eagle's wing,
Shall hope renew'd within their bosoms spring;
Unwearied shall they move with stedfast aim;
Nought shall THEM turn aside, or bring to shame:
THEIR GOD SHALL RISE, HIS SERVANTS' CAUSE TO PLEAD;
Their SURE PROTECTOR BE in time of need:
Let them, UNDOUBTING, on HIS AID rely,
Nor fear the failure of the wish'd supply.

ISAIAH, chap. xl.

Paraphrased by BRITANNICUS.

July 14, 1807.

AN APPEAL TO THE SPIRIT OF THE LAND.

BY WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, ESQ.

THOUGH Russia yield the well-contested day,
And Prussia sinks beneath the tyrant's sway,
England shall stand, amidst each ruin'd state—
If true herself—impregnable and great!
Oh! let the spirit of the isle appear,
Nerve ev'ry arm, and sharpen ev'ry spear!
Let civil feuds—disgraceful discord—end,
And ev'ry Briton prove Britannia's friend!
Hibernia's sons are eager to advance,
To hurl just vengeance on perfidious France;
The sister isles one common cause unites,
The same their interests, and the same their rights!
With kindred hearts, and glory in their view,
They'll prove the union of the kingdoms true;
Whate'er is wrong, when peace shall bless our shore,
Wisdom may mend, or patriot zeal restore;
For jarring parties have this truth confess'd,
That England is above all nations bless'd!
Where can man call—but near the British throne—
His house his castle, and his mind his own?
Let us survey the prostrate countries round,
Where else can Freedom's sacred tree be found?
France, drench'd in blood, its shadow sought in vain,
Holland 's enslav'd, and trebly-shackled Spain;
The gallant Swiss for ever must deplore
Those smiling scenes that bless'd their vales before;
While poor Germania, France, in fatal hour,
Betray'd by friendship, or oppress'd by pow'r!
United Britons 'gainst the world may stand—
'Tis only faction can subdue this land:
There, in the thoughts of all the good and wise,
Our foe's sole hope, and all our danger lies.
Let party spirit then no more controul
The noblest energies that warm the soul;
To public love let private interests yield,
And rich and poor be ready for the field!
In strong fraternal bands, when marshall'd there,
Can any man of England's cause despair?
If such there be, let fear his tongue withhold,
Nor damp the patriot ardour of the bold;
Let him remember, to his lasting shame,
The hour of danger is the hour of fame!
Our ancient freeborn spirit is not broke—
Britons will never bear the Gallic yoke!
Like abject slaves endure the tyrant's rod,
Betray their country, and offend their God!
Perish the thought! — for Britons will be free,
Strong in themselves, and masters of the sea!

They love the freedom of their native soil,
Which dignifies command, and sweetens toil;*
With loyal zeal they'll fight their Monarch's cause,
Protect their liberties, maintain their laws:
Dear are these objects in each patriot's eye,
For these they'll conquer, or for these they'll die!
And if the tyrant dares to pass the wave,
England shall prove his everlasting grave!
For at their favourite hero's laurel'd shrine,
They swear, by all things human and divine!
By all that bad men fear, and good adore,
No foreign tyrant shall pollute their shore—
England alone will England's cause maintain,
And prove that Nelson has not died in vain!

THE WOES OF FITZALBERT.

WHILE the muse of Misfortune describes to your feelings
A tale of sad woe, let it thrill to the heart;
Let it add Pity's pang to Humanity's dealings,
And teach the hard-hearted a sigh to impart.

Fitzalbert was blest with abundance and pleasure,
Around him a family smil'd with delight,
And his wife, fair Serina, was not his least treasure,
Whose charms made the moments of mis'ry seem bright.

But Fate doom'd Fitzalbert to mourn in mute sorrow,
Death tore from his arms all he held justly dear:
From his wealth no delight now the mourner could borrow,
For wealth sooths not anguish, nor checks the salt tear.

'Twas not long ere his treasure, by treachery plunder'd,
Like other fleet joys, from Fitzalbert had fled;
Now he roams in despair from each lov'd comfort sunder'd,
Nor more can find rest till he sinks to the dead.

J. M. L.

EPIGRAM.

BY T. ENORT.

SAYS Ned, who feign'd himself unwell,
And lov'd with consequence to swell,
As some kind friend the cause ask'd why,
"It is, d'you see, I live too high."
And Ned no more than truth declares,
For he dwells up five pair of stairs.*

LINES,

Addressed to a Young Friend, going to St. John's, in the Isle of Wight, the Seat of Edward Simeon, Esq.

HENRY, farewell! *Music*, awhile, adieu!
'Till *Health* and *Harmony* return with you.
No more with me the flow'ry fields you'll rove,
Nor climb to reach the woodbine in the grove:
Scenes more *majestic* will thy views engage,
Where *Neptune's* power in dashing surges rage.
There fading beauty may its bloom renew,
Rising, like Venus, *monarchs* to subdue.
Hail, happy Isle! that now shall feel no more
The savage depredations on thy shore;
Since *Charity* has fix'd her mild domain,
And fair *Benevolence* its happy reign.
Here Simeon opens, with a God like pow'r,
A pool of Bethesda † at *ev'ry* hour,
Snatching the drooping infant from the grave,
And in the parent's life their children's save.
Bids sacred Music tranquillize the breast,
And lull the cares of *Misery* to rest!

MARIA.

LINES

On receiving a Present of a dead Goldfinch.

EPITAPH.

YE blooming Fair! before it is *too* late,
Beware of *envy, shun* my hapless fate.
Early each morn I tun'd my cheerful lay,
And hail'd, with varied song, the dawning day.

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* This and the six concluding lines, the author takes from two of his addresses to the Literary Fund Society.

* In your quotation, last number, from the volume of poems, entitled Anthologia, of a humourous tale called "Misconception," I have to observe, that the ingenious versifier labours under a mistake in asserting the same to be an original composition of his; he having (inadvertently, no doubt) mistaken his memory for his invention; as the same story, as far as constitutes its wit and drollery, is to be found in the pleasant entertainment of "The Village Lawyer;" what calls this to my recollection is the bursts of overwhelming applause which accompanied the admirable performance of our late genuine son of Thespis—Parsons, while personating Sheepface, especially in that part where he endeavours to palliate his theft from his having supposed the marks of G. F. M. to mean "good fat mutton." There was a capital mezzotinto print from a painting of De Wilde's, published about eight years back, representing this true son of humour, and the present Mr. Bannister in full length characters in this piece. and the resemblances of both are, as Shakspeare has it, "as much alike as one cherry is to another." T. E.

† St. John, chap. v. verse 2.

Fed by young Henry's * kind attentive care,
The feast of friendship was my daily fare.
His voice, melodious, taught me first to sing,
And join the choristers that welcome spring,
'Till (fatal day!) he struck the trembling lyre
With *Mozart's softness* and with *Handel's fire*,
Warbling, with seraph sweetness, that fine air,
"Oh take me, angels! ever bright and fair!
Take, O take me! to your friendly care!"
Peace, Love, and Gratitude, forsook my breast,
And *Envy* reign'd, a solitary guest.
I sung no more, nor *balm* for envy tried,
My *heart* was *wounded*, and I *gladly* died.

MARIA.

LINES,

Addressed to Mrs. R—b—ns—n, accompanying a Present of a Lace Veil.

THE graceful veil of *modesty* is thine,
Thro' which the lustre of thy virtues shine.
A form, when animated by a soul
Which gives a perfect finish to the whole,
Must so attract the rude admiring gaze,
That *merit* blushes at its conscious praise.
Then throw, my Mary! o'er thy lovely face
(The gift enclos'd) a veil of Brussels lace.
So shall no mental foe thy peace invade;
Nor noontide heat thy *native* roses fade.

MARIA.

TO THE PRIMROSE.

BY JOHN MAYNE.

BY murm'ring Nith, my native stream,
I've hail'd thee with the morning's beam;
Woo'd thee among the Falls of Clyde,
On Levin's banks, on Kelvin-side;
And now, on Hanwell's flow'ry plain,
I welcome thy return again—
At Hanwell! where romantic views
And sylvan scenes invite the Muse;
And where, lest erring man should stray,
Truth's blameless teacher leads the way!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the shade,
Rearing thy head to brave the storm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the spring,
Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly primrose shall be dear!

Sprung like a primrose in the wild,
Short, like the primrose, MARTON smil'd;
The spring that gave her blossoms birth,
Tore them for ever from the earth;
Nor left, ah me! one bud behind,
To tranquillize a parent's mind,
Save that sweet bud which strews the way,
Blest Hope! to an eternal May!

* Master Cutler.

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the shade,
Rearing thy head to brave the storm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the spring,
Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly primrose shall be dear!

MASTER MOWBRAY.

O! LITTLE did his mother dream,
Proceeding to the fair,
Her darling, by a cruel team,
Would meet disaster there!

And little did his father dread,
Whom cares at home detain,
No more, till number'd with the dead,
To see his son again!

Up Portsdown, * in his mother's hand,
Th' exulting boy ascends;
Fairings invite on every stand—
He meets with troops of friends.

Adown the hill, as Pleasure leads,
He bounds with nimble heel;
But swifter run yon frighted steeds—
Ah! faster rolls the wheel!

All mangled is that lovely form,
Which shone with grace before;
And, like the ruins of a storm,
That face is fair no more!

And falt'ring is that tuneful tongue,
And dim that closing eye;
And ev'ry nerve is now unstrung,
And death is in that sigh!

"Oh! were I in my father's bed!"
The fainting suff'rer cried:
His weeping mother hung her head—
He kiss'd her cheek, and died:

They bore him to his father's bed,
The bed to him so dear:
They bore him to his father's bed—
That bed is now his bier!

O! long, long will his playmates look
For MOWBRAY, as they roam;
And never will his parents brook
Their childless, cheerless home!

With him, when age should comfort crave,
They hop'd to end their care!
Now nought, but hope beyond the grave,
Can smooth their passage there!

J. MAYNE.

* Portsdown is a hill in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, where there is an annual fair. The calamity which gave occasion to these verses happened July 29, 1806.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 22.

THE Commons having attended, according to summons, the commission for opening the Parliament was read, and the Commons were ordered to choose a Speaker.—The day was then taken up with administering the usual oaths to the Peers.

23. The Speaker of the Commons appeared, and notified his election: he was complimented by the Lord Chancellor; who confirmed, in the name of his Majesty, all the privileges claimed.

26. After a Speech had been read before a deputation from the Commons,

The Earl of Mansfield moved an address to his Majesty, and in a neat speech expressed his determination never to give his unqualified support to every measure of every minister.

Lord Rolle seconded the motion, and deprecated the conduct of the late ministers, as unconstitutional, and insulting to their Sovereign.

Lord Fortescue proposed an amendment similar to that of Lord Howick in the Commons, and censured in strong terms what he called the delusive cry of "No Popery."

The amendment was supported by Lords Holland, Erskine, Grosvenor, Grenville, Lauderdale, &c. and Lord Hawkesbury concluded the debate by a general answer to the objections that had been urged.

On a division, there were—Contents, 67—Non-contents, 160—Majority for ministers, 93.

29. Lord Moira introduced a Bill for amending the Debtor's and Creditor's Laws. His object at present was, he said, merely to have the bill printed, and, through the medium of a parliamentary proceeding, submitted to the public for consideration until next session: when something definitive might be done on this important subject.—The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Lord Holland presented several petitions from debtors in different jails, praying for relief.—They were ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Hawkesbury laid on the table a copy of the Order in Council, issued in the beginning of June, for continuing the trade with America on the footing of the act of last year, which then expired. He, at the same time, intimated the intention of ministers to introduce into an act for prolonging the former one, a clause of indemnity relative to the order alluded to.

Lord Auckland hoped Ministers would pause before they renewed the act of last year for one year longer. The reason for the proceeding at a former period was, that a treaty was then pending, and it was hoped that it would be brought to a conclusion satisfactory to both countries long before the expiration of the act adverted to. This was not the time for entering into all the particulars of this transaction: he hoped that the additional articles agreed on, though not yet signed, would remove every source of misunderstanding between the two nations.

Lord Holland, alluding to the clause in the Bill of Rights relative to the levying of monies, moved, that a committee be appointed to search for precedents of monies raised and applied without the authority of Parliament.

Lord Grenville supported the motion, which was carried without a division.

30. Lord Hawkesbury rose to state, that the Order in Council relative to the American Intercourse Act, was carried into effect by a circular letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the proper persons in the customs and excise departments.

After some conversation between his Lordship and Lord Grenville, a copy of the circular letter was ordered to be laid before the House, together with a comparative statement of the rate of the duties levied under the Intercourse Act, and those which would have been levied had not the regulations of the said Act been continued in force.

July 2. Lord Hawkesbury brought down a message from his Majesty, stating, that he had settled a pension of 1,000l. per annum, for life, on Sir J. Stuart, as a reward for his eminent services in Sicily, and recommending to their Lordships to concur in the means of enabling him to make good the same. His Lordship moved that his Majesty's message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

3. An address to his Majesty, on the subject of his message relative to Sir J. Stuart's pension, was moved by Lord Hawkesbury, and agreed to, *nem. dis.*

Several petitions from debtors, and respecting private bills, were presented.

6. The Copyholder's Relief and Irish Customs Bills were read a third time, and passed.

7. The Royal Assent was given to the Irish Customs Bill.

8. Some private Bills were passed in their respective stages.

9. Counsel was heard in some Appeal Cases.

10. Lord Sidmouth intimated that he should ask ministers, on Monday, whether any measures were in contemplation for increasing our regular force?

Earl Bathurst expressed his opinion, that satisfaction would be given by Lord Hawkesbury on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 22.

ON the return of the Commons from the Upper House,

Mr. Yorke addressed the senior Clerk, on the qualifications necessary for a Speaker; and paid many compliments to Mr. Abbot, for his well-known abilities, and upright conduct on former occasions. He concluded with moving, that the Right Hon. C. Abbot be called to the chair.

Messrs. Bankes, Calcraft, and W. Smith, cordially seconded the motion; and Mr. Abbot returned thanks, and took his place.

23 and 24 were occupied in swearing in members.

26. After the appointment of Committees of Privileges, Religion, &c. the Speaker, with some members, attended the Upper House; and on his return, the Speaker read a copy of his Majesty's speech, as delivered by commission. [*See Vol. LI.* p. 484.]

Viscount Newark, on rising to move an address to his Majesty, descanted in a feeling manner on the virtues of the Sovereign; and observed, that by availing himself of the only constitutional mode of collecting the sense of his people, the House had become the organ of expressing the public opinion. The country had, beyond all question, shewn its determination to support his Majesty in the exercise of his prerogative, and in his efforts to withstand every unconstitutional innovation. He then adverted to the different topics in the speech; expressed his hopes, that the reverses we had experienced were only partial and temporary; was happy to hear that the inquiries commenced in the last Parliament would be prosecuted in the present; and concluded with the following remark on his Majesty's speech:—"He calls on us to cherish among ourselves a spirit of union and harmony; and when, I would ask, was ever such a suggestion more seasonable, or more impressive? We have still an arduous conflict to sustain; we have to withstand and counteract the hostility of a powerful, inveterate, and rancorous foe; and have surely need of all our united energies for the attainment of a secure and honourable peace."—His Lordship then moved the address of thanks to his Majesty, which, as usual, reiterated the sentiments of the speech.

Mr. Hall seconded the motion; and observed, that his Majesty had asserted the just rights of the constitution, and of our civil and religious establishments; and felt himself obliged to combat with firmness those whom he had lately called to his councils. He submitted to the House, what a monstrous conclusion must be drawn from the extraordinary assertion, that the King could have no conscience but what was in the keeping of his ministers. The voice of the people had been sufficiently expressed by the general concurrence which dictated their addresses from every part of the kingdom. The measure proposed by the late ministry was unwise and uncalled for; and the refusal of his Majesty was necessary to prevent the abolition of the constitution. He concluded with calling upon the opposition members to feel for the situation of the country, the safety of which was at stake, and in the support of which all parties were equally interested.

Lord Howick said, there were in the speech, as well as in the sentiments of the two gentlemen who had just spoken, passages so extraordinary, that he could not defer calling the attention of the House to them, and demanding the justice which the late ministers had a right to claim, namely, that if those passages were meant as charges, they should be fairly brought forward; that if as insinuations, they should be made clear. He begged to be considered as deeming his Majesty's speech the speech of the ministers by whom it was advised, and who alone were responsible for its contents; and however severe the expressions he might find it his duty to use on this subject, he trusted they would not be misconstrued to mean any thing derogatory from that respect which he was always ready to pay to the Sovereign. But the mover and the seconder had concluded their speeches as his Majesty's speech concluded, by calling for unanimity. In one point alone, he feared, he could agree with them, viz. that there never was a more awful crisis; that the country was never in greater danger; and that there never was a greater demand for unanimity and co-operation, if they could be obtained: but while the word "unanimity" was on their lips, they introduced topics which must necessarily produce division. They had called the attention of the House to the late dissolution of Parliament, and both had contended, that the power of dissolving Parliament was an indisputable prerogative of the crown, given for the advantage of the subjects; but neither of them had stated that this, like every other prerogative, was subject in its exercise to be considered by Parliament. Alluding to the measure relative to the Catholics, he said he had scarcely recovered from the astonishment which it had occasioned. He noticed the complaint of the last speaker, that undue influence had been used by the late ministry; but it was evident that the present had used such influence by wholesale. Unless Parliament were to say at once, that the prerogatives of the crown ought to be curtailed, and that Parliament should be rendered permanent, it could never be contended that any dissolution was better timed than that which took place under his Majesty's *late* ministers. At the end of a negotiation which left little hope of a peace,

it was surely advisable to shew the enemy and the allies of the country, that the King, the Parliament, and the people, were determined to unite in withstanding all the efforts of an unrelenting enemy. Never did greater unanimity prevail than on that occasion. But the gentlemen opposite, by the dissolution which they had advised, had created an infinity of public and private inconveniences; they had produced the utmost disunion; and instead of uniting the people, they had kindled religious animosities, set man against man, and brother against brother: they had set the people of Ireland against the people of England, by shewing the great body of Irish that the English were unfavourable to their claims. Such conduct would be at any time criminal; but when it was considered with reference to the necessity that existed for making a due impression on our allies, it became still more so. He then detailed the advantages which he conceived would have arisen to the public from the number of private bills which had been got through by the last Parliament, and brought almost to the last stage, when it was dissolved. He added, that the late ministers were about to propose some expedient for the relief of the India Company; but these, and all their other acts and intentions, had been frustrated by the dissolution. And for what purpose had all these mischiefs been occasioned? The inconvenience of dissolving the Parliament at such a time was particularly great; it was indeed an event which ought not to be tolerated in constitutional times.—The House were now told, that they were called together merely for a month, to wind up the business of the last Parliament. If a month would be sufficient for that purpose in the present Parliament, a month would have been sufficient for it in the last. The late ministers would scarcely have objected to their own measures. No, necessity, therefore, did exist. Why, then, did they take this step? In order that an appeal should be made to the people, as it was stated in his Majesty's speech, while recent events were fresh in their recollection; in other words, during the prevalence of that base cry, which, it was hoped, would have an influence on the elections. He defied any other interpretation to be made of this proceeding; although in his Majesty's speech there was something like an attempt at this, and in the Viscount's address much more. His Lordship next entered at great length into a defence of ministers for bringing forward the measure relative to the Catholics; and asserted, that no persons, except those who had only the capacity of a child, could believe that it was incompatible with the coronation oath; and he wondered how ministers could, with common decency, assert that the dissolution had been rendered necessary for the maintenance of the just rights of the crown and the true principles of the constitution.—In allusion to some compliments which had been paid by Mr. Hall to Mr. Pitt, his Lordship said, he should belie the whole of his political life were he to consider him as the extraordinary statesman which he had been represented to be. He then proceeded to censure the restoration of the inspecting field officers to the volunteers; and asked, whether the allusion in the speech to the close connexion about to be formed with our allies, was meant to insinuate, that the late ministers had neglected to do their duty on this subject? He deprecated the introduction of the topic in the speech which alluded to our reverses in Egypt, and the rupture with Turkey; recommended a system of conciliation to be proposed for Ireland; and observed, that if he was an enemy to the present administration, it was because he was convinced that such an administration was pregnant with the greatest dangers to the King and the constitution. He concluded by moving an amendment to the following effect:—

"That by long experience of his Majesty's gracious conduct, we know his Majesty's invariable wish to exercise his prerogatives usefully to the country; but our attachment to his Majesty obliges us to lay before him the culpable conduct of his ministers, who, within a few months, have advised the dissolution of the late Parliament, in the midst of its first session; a measure advised by his Majesty's ministers, when no difference existed between the two Houses, and when no necessity whatever could justify such a step. That by the interruption of private business, great inconvenience was incurred, and considerable expense wantonly added to the burthens of the country; that the dissolution retarded many useful laws for the encouragement of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce; that it either suspended, or wholly impeded, many most wholesome public regulations: that we feel further bound to state, that the evil of this measure was aggravated by injurious pretences under which it was sheltered—pretences which afforded no justification of it, but which excited dangerous animosities, at a time when the security of the empire was endangered, and when the utmost harmony and co-operation ought to have been cherished."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer followed Lord Howick through all the points on which he had touched. He insisted that his Majesty's advisers would have been culpable if they had let a moment pass without causing an appeal to be made to the people; and that the circumstances which Lord H. had brought forward to condemn the measure, were in themselves a justification of it. He meant to shew, that the sums voted by the last Parliament for the public expenditure had been properly applied by the present ministers; adverted to the probable consequences of

affording those indulgences to the Catholics which the late ministry had endeavoured to obtain for them; denied that any blame was intended to be thrown on the late ministry for the rupture with Turkey, or our failure in Egypt; contrasted the restoration of 100 inspecting officers, who were necessary, with 300 surveyors of taxes, appointed by the late ministry, who were unnecessary, and whose appointments were unauthorised; and concluded with hoping, that as there were no grounds for the amendment, the House would reject it.

Mr. Windham contended, at some length, that the late dissolution was illegal; and had been effected by the present ministers, who availed themselves of a public delusion, of which the people already repented.

General Craufurd, Mr. D. Browne, Mr. Canning, Sir A. Wellesley, and Mr. Bathurst, spoke in warm terms in favour of the address; and Mr. Grattan made a vigorous defence of the late ministry, in the course of which he ridiculed the cry that had been raised of "*No Popery*;" and observed, that the Irish people were too wise to put a serious comment on so senseless a text.—At six o'clock in the morning the House divided; when there were—For the amendment, 155; Against it, 350—Majority in favour of Ministers, 195.

29. Sir S. Romilly obtained leave for a bill for more effectually securing the payment of the debts of traders. The object of the bill was, to render property already assets for payment of specialty debts equally liable for personal debts.

Mr. Bankes obtained leave for a bill, prohibiting the granting of offices in reversion, or for joint lives, with benefit of survivorship. A short conversation ensued with regard to an office granted in a former administration to Sir B. Roach, of surveyor of the river Kenmare, in Ireland; which had been granted as a reward for that Baronet's frequent detection of smuggling.

Lord Temple wished to learn whether it was intended by ministers to repeal what was called the American Intercourse Act, passed the session before last.

Mr. Rose replied, certainly not, pending the adjustment of the treaty between this country and America.

Lord Folkstone was pressed by Sir A. Wellesley to fix a day for proceeding to the Oude charge; but this was declined by Lord F. who said, it did not rest with him to determine when that question might be agitated.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that an account of the progress of private bills before the House, to the 27th of April, distinguishing their stages, was on the table.

Lord Howick moved that it be printed; and after a few words from Mr. Perceval, an order was made for that purpose.

Mr. Perceval then rose, to put the House in possession of the plan he proposed to adopt in regard to the private bills which dropped by the late dissolution. A little delay, he was confident, would be attended with no embarrassment to any individual. He intended to propose, that a committee should be appointed on each of these petitions where evidence had been taken, and that committee would ascertain, from the minutes of the evidence already taken in the last Parliament, that it was precisely the same matter. Thus would all differences be materially done away, and the bills would then be brought in upon the ultimate determinations of those subsequently constituted committees. He concluded by moving his first resolution.

It was opposed by Lords Petty and Howick, on the ground that an innovation of this kind upset the standing orders of the House.

Mr. Curwen also resisted the resolution. He said, all the mischief had been brought on by ministers, not one of whom had convinced him either of the necessity or the policy of dissolving the last Parliament.—After a discussion of some length, in which nothing remarkable occurred,

Mr. S. Lefevre moved, that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow.—Some conversation arose on this, but no accommodation took place, and the House divided.—The amendment was negatived by a majority of 164 to 76.

Mr. Perceval then moved, that no private petitions be received after Monday next.

This was objected to by Mr. Ponsonby, as wholly inadequate, with respect to Ireland and Scotland; and Mr. W. Smith said, he had correspondents in Wick and Thurso, in Caithness, who had private business to do before the House should break up; and that a letter from London took ten days to go, and as many to come back.

After a few words from Lord Howick, "Monday next" was left out, and the words "Wednesday se'nnight" being substituted, the motion was agreed to.

It was then moved by Mr. Perceval, that no private bills be presented after Monday, the 13th inst. and that no reports of bills be received after the 27th.

Sir H. Mildmay called the attention of the House to some misrepresentations against him, alleged to be founded on the fourth Report of the Committee of Military Inquiry. He detailed the nature of the bargain into which he had entered with Government for assigning his house and grounds for the use of the troops at Chelmsford, and solemnly declared that he had never interfered in the awards and valuations of the surveyors, which were extremely moderate; but if any man thought it otherwise, he was ready to submit to a re-valuation, or to explain in any way that the House should think fit to direct. He concluded by moving, that a copy of the memorial he had presented this day to the

Commissioners of Military Inquiry be laid before the House.

Mr. S. Bourne spoke with some warmth in vindication of his conduct, against the calumnious assertions, that he had signed a treasury order for granting 636l. to repair the house in question, after the sum of 250l. had been considered sufficient to be laid out for that purpose.

Lord Temple thought, that in justice to the Baronet, the motion ought to be agreed to.

Mr. Martin justified the report of the Commissioners.

Mr. Canning considered the charge against the Baronet as false and unfounded, and disapproved of such attempts to raise a *beastly* cry against individuals.

Lord Howick declared he was not satisfied with the explanations given, and thought the sums paid for the house, repairs, and lands in question, were much too great.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was perfectly satisfied of the falsehood of the imputations against his friend, and recommended to those who thought differently to wait till they had further evidence.

Lord H. Petty justified Mr. S. Bourne from the imputation against him. So far as he had an opportunity of judging, there appeared no ground to suspect that gentleman of any corrupt practice while secretary of the treasury.

After some observations from Mr. W. Dundas, General Hope, Mr. T. Carew, Mr. Ashley, &c. the motion was agreed to.

The House then resolved into a Committee on his Majesty's message, respecting a pension of 1,000l. a-year to General Sir J. Stuart.

Lord Castlereagh, after a very elaborate panegyric on the gallant and meritorious services of that brave officer, moved the grant, which was agreed to, *nem. con.*

Leave was given, on the motion of Mr. Rose, to bring in a bill to continue the American Trade Bills.

30. Several accounts were moved for, and ordered.

A committee was appointed to consider the petition of J. Palmer, Esq. of Bath, who introduced the mail coaches, relative to his services on that occasion.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the revival of the Committee of Finance. With respect to the members to be appointed, it had been observed by members on the other side, that the same persons ought to be appointed as were in the last committee; but he should consider it necessary to make an alteration, by inserting a number of names that were not in the other. Lord Howick had, the other night, mentioned, that he thought all the names should be the same except two, and had pointed out Mr. S. Bourne and Sir H. Midmay as persons that it would be necessary to leave out, in consequence of the Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. It was not his intention to name either of those. He had adverted to the original formation of the committee, and was desirous to keep as closely to it as the nature of circumstances would admit; and as the rule had been that no one should be on the committee who formed a part of his Majesty's government, to that rule he should adhere. In stating that he had left out some names that were on the former committee, he begged the House to recollect the reasons he had assigned for doing so; and he thought the House would be cautious how they entrusted persons with the examination into all the public transactions of the kingdom, who had, on all occasions, shewn so decided and unremitting a partiality for all the acts of the late administration. The House would easily recollect, that much had been said by the late ministers on the subject, and in condemnation of granting places in reversion. He had very lately come to the knowledge of as extraordinary a grant of a reversion, as he believed had ever been heard of. A very short time before the late ministers retired from office, they granted, in reversion, the places of collector, comptroller, &c. of Buenos Ayres, though they knew at the time the place was not then in our possession. There was another appointment which he thought fully as exceptionable as any of those he had before mentioned; and that was, the appointment to the patent office of gazette writer in Scotland; that office was created by the late administration, and given to one of their friends with a salary of 300l. a-year. Ever since the year 1793, this business had been done by three newspaper writers in Edinburgh, who had been appointed to the office by Mr. Pitt, on the express condition that no expense whatever should thereby accrue to this country, and they had been perfectly satisfied therewith, and actually owned that they made an advantage of about 200l. a-year from the service it was of to their papers. Yet those men, thus gratuitously performing this duty, were turned out by the late administration for the sole purpose of appointing an individual, one of their own adherents, with so considerable a yearly salary. There were, he said, a great number of others, but he could assure the House he did not mean to go through them all.—[*A loud laugh.*]—He would not mention the professors of medical surgery and medical jurisprudence; for he never before heard of such offices, and therefore he did not pretend to understand what they meant. There was one more grant, however, that he could not omit to notice, which was, that of a pension, during pleasure, to a civil and criminal judge in Scotland. This was only not carried into execution, because those who were to do it hesitated, from a

doubt whether they could legally become parties to such a transaction. From all those circumstances, it behoved the House to appoint such a committee, as they might expect would act with the strictest impartiality. He would now read the names of the committee as they stood, and point out, as he went on, those who were on it before, and those who were not. Mr. Bankes, was on the former; Mr. Biddulph, was; Mr. Leycester, not; Mr. Alderman Shaw, not; Lord H. Petty, was; Mr H. Browne, was not; Mr. Grattan was; Mr. Joddrel, not; Mr. H. Addington, not; Mr. Leslie Foster, not; Lord A. Hamilton, was; Mr. H. Thornton, was; Mr. W. Cavendish, was; Mr. Alderman Combe, was; Mr. N. Calvert, was; Mr. T. Baring, was; Mr. Brogden, was; Mr. Holme Sumner, not; Mr. P. Carew, not; Mr. Rutherford, not; Mr. Ryder, not; Mr. Ellison, not; Hon. D. Browne, not; Mr. R. Wharton, not; Mr. Mills, not; Mr. Wigram, not. He then moved, that a committee be appointed to consider what regulations and checks may be established to controul the public expenditure in Great Britain and Ireland; and whether any further improvements may be made therein, by retrenchments and other means, &c.

Lord H. Petty defended the late administration, by asserting, that none of the appointments they had made would have injured the country, as services would have been performed adequate to the salaries received. He said, if the members of the late committee were replaced, he should have no objection to any of the members mentioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Canning made some severe comments on the conduct of the late ministers, in bestowing places and pensions; and after some remarks from many members on the necessity of appointing a committee who would act impartially,

Lord Howick objected to Mr. Leycester, and proposed Mr. Sharp, on which the House divided; when there were—For Mr. Sharp, Ayes, 149—Noes, 244—Majority for Mr. Leycester, 95.—The gallery was not again opened; but the next name proposed was that of Sir F. Burdett; which, after a second debate of an hour, was negatived without a division.

JULY 1. Lord Stopford informed the House, that his Majesty had been waited on by that House, and returned his thanks for their loyal address, with which he was peculiarly gratified, as conveying their decided intention of giving him their full support in the present arduous crisis of affairs.

The House went into a Committee on the bill respecting Irish Glebes.

Mr. Huskisson stated, that the College of Physicians had reported the vaccine inoculation to be a preventive of the small pox. It therefore became an object of consideration, whether the person who had made such an important discovery had been sufficiently rewarded; at present he should only move an address to his Majesty, to lay before the House a copy of the report.

Lord H. Petty seconded the address, which was voted.

2. The Secretary at War stated, that he did not feel it necessary to present any fresh estimates; he had only to state, that there was a small increase in our regular force since the last estimates were presented; and that there would be some increase of expense, on account of the inspecting field officers, and additional pay to be granted to certain classes of the volunteers. He believed, however, that the money already voted would be sufficient to cover these expenses.

Mr. Adam moved for the warrant which granted a pension to Lord Cullen, the Scotch judge, as a means of doing away the misrepresentations on the subject. He also defended the late ministry for appointing two new sheriffs for Scotland: this brought on a renewal of the charges against the late ministry, for the numerous appointments and pensions they had distributed.

Lord Howick recriminated, and dared the present ministers to bring home a single instance of peculation or improper use of the public money against him or his friends.—The question was carried.

3. Mr. Mellish presented a petition from the butchers of London and Southwark, praying relief from the penalties of the Flaying Act.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the estimates for the naval and military services of the year, when the following votes were agreed to:—130,000 seamen and marines—Pay of the above, 3,126,500l.—Victualling ditto, 3,210,000l.—Wear and tear of shipping, 5,700,000l.—Advance for sea service, 422,500l.—Half-pay, seamen and marines, 1,135,434l. — Rebuilding ships of war, 2,134,933l.—Hire of transports, 1,500,000l.—Sick and wounded, at home and abroad, 300,000l.—Total, 17,529,337l.

The Secretary at War moved for 113,795 effective men, exclusive of militia and foreign garrisons:—For prisoners of war, 500,000l. For guards and garrisons, 4,510,623l.—Forces on foreign stations, 2,609,113l.—Plantations, 250,214l.—Bounty and contingencies, 277,249l.—Staff, 190,529l.—Militia and fencibles, 2,493,644l.—Contingencies in ditto, 620,152l.—Clothing ditto, ditto, 157,227l.—Supernumeraries, ditto, 34,148l.—Allowances, ditto, 221,218l.—Increased value of subsistence, 467,273l.—Half-pay officers, and land-service allowance, 186,962l.—Allowance to reduced officers, 5,533l.—British forces in America, 44,000l.—Chelsea Hospital, 406,383l. — Kilmainham ditto, 43,254l.—Foreign corps in British service, 832,541l.—Royal Military College, 22,175l.

—Royal Military Asylum, 21,247l.—General officers, 18,461l. — Barrack department, 461,451l.—Ordnance: For land service, 2,278,197l. —Unprovided for in 1805, 301,460l.—Ditto, 1806, 262,365l.—For Ireland this year, 471,242l.—Ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The House then went into a committee on the American Intercourse Bill, in which Mr. Rose introduced a proviso, granting a power to the King, with the advice of his Privy Council, to suspend the said act, or any part thereof, if it should be found necessary. The act to continue in force for six weeks after the expiration of the next session of Parliament.

6. After some routine business had been disposed of, the Hon. C. Johnstone, presented a petition from Mr. Elliot, upholsterer, of Bond-street, stating that Mr. Mills, the member for St. Michael's, owed him upwards of 1,000l. for which he had obtained a judgment; to prevent which Mr. M. had brought a writ of error. The petitioner therefore prayed that the prisoner might not be discharged by an order of that House. Several other petitions were presented to the same effect, and were ordered to lie on the table.

The Hon. C. Johnstone moved for a return of the names of those officers appointed inspecting field-officers, and of those of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, on the half-pay list of the army. With regard to the first branch of the motion, he begged to be understood as conveying no reflection on the volunteer force. On the contrary, he highly applauded such an institution; as he had little doubt that the country would soon have occasion to trust to the volunteers for its defence. He, however, understood, that 60 inspecting field-officers of volunteers had been appointed, 49 of whom were unknown, never having served in the regular army. The motions were then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Huskisson, the House resolved into a Committee of Supply; when resolutions were agreed to, ordering an issue of 10,500,000l. for paying off exchequer bills, issued under an act of the 46th of the King, for the service of the year 1806, outstanding and unpaid. A farther sum of 3,000,000l. was voted for paying off certain exchequer bills, issued under another act of the same year; and a sum of 4,500,000l. to pay off other exchequer bills, issued under a subsequent act of the 46th of the King. A number of resolutions for miscellaneous services for the year were agreed to; among which was one, granting 175,000l. for foreign and other secret services. The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The American Treaty Continuance Bill was read a third time, and passed.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr. Whitbread rose to submit his opinion on this subject to the House, and had begun to draw a gloomy picture of the present situation of the country; when

Mr. Denis Browne moved the standing order, for the exclusion of strangers; on which the galleries were immediately cleared. —Mr. W. then continued his speech to a considerable length, and concluded by moving that a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the nation.—It is said, that a spirited answer was made by Mr. Milnes, who insisted that the inquiry would be vague and delusive; that it was an attempt to censure the change of administration, and embarrass the government. He therefore moved that the House do adjourn.

Sir A. Pigot answered Mr. Milnes, and was followed by Mr. H. Smith and Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Wilberforce alleged, that he would give his support to any specific subject of inquiry, but must withhold his assent to the establishment of a committee on principles that comprehended every subject of consideration.

Lord Milton supported the original motion; as did also Mr. H. Smith, Lord Howick, and Mr. W. Smith.

Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Croker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Canning, supported the amendment.

After a short reply, the House divided—For the amendment, 322—Against it, 136—Majority for ministers, 186.

7. The Speaker read a letter from Mr. Mills, entreating to be discharged from the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench, that he might attend his duty in Parliament. His letter was, on the motion of Mr. Percival, submitted to a Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Sheridan adverted to the standing order enforced yesterday, for the exclusion of strangers, which he considered to have been made very improperly: he gave notice that he should move on Thursday that this order be taken into consideration.

Mr. D. Browne stated, that he had moved the standing order, under a strong feeling and sense of duty. He was sorry for it, after it had been carried into effect.

The Speaker observed, that it was one of the most ancient and undisputed privileges of the Commons, that all strangers that appeared in the House came there from mere sufferance. Besides, there was a standing order for such strangers to be taken into custody, whenever a member should observe any in the House.

Sir S. Romilly obtained leave to bring in a bill for altering the practice in courts of equity, in cases of delivery of bills, in causes where members of Parliament are defendants.

MEMBERS' PLACES AND PENSIONS.

Lord Cochrane rose, pursuant to notice on a former day, and observed, that he should not have brought forward the present motion, had he not conceived it to be a shame for men of such a description to live in that way

upon the people, who could not support themselves. Had it not been for the new plan of finance submitted by the late administration in the last Parliament, he was apprehensive the new administration would have been puzzled to have devised ways and means for the year. By the motion he meant to offer, he did not wish to deprive ministers of any patronage they possessed; neither did he intend to prevent them from rewarding long and arduous services in the country's employment. His idea was, that no pension ought to be granted to any man who did nothing, or who had done nothing, to entitle him to it. The House was unanimous in its opinion of the effect to be expected from such pensions and offices being allowed to remain; and he should therefore move, that a committee be appointed to examine and inquire into all offices, pensions, places, fees, emoluments, perquisites, and gratuities, held by any member of the House, paid out of the public revenue of the country, or from any fees from courts of law; or whether any such place, &c. be held by the wife or child of any such member, whether in reversion or otherwise; also that the committee shall have power to extend its inquiries throughout all his Majesty's dominions, and that it have authority to send for persons, papers, and records.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. C. Johnstone.

Mr. Bankes opposed the motion, on the ground that the institution of such a committee would imply a notion, that the present House of Commons was corrupt in the extreme. Besides, Lord C. ought to have known, that there was no precedent for such a motion to be discovered on the Journals. He thought the motion unfair, as the Finance Committee had just been revived.

Messrs. Curwen, Whitbread, J. Smith, Luthbridge, W. Smith, N. Calvert, Lord Petty, and Mr. Sheridan, supported the motion; and Mr. Perceval moved that it be referred to the Committee of Finance.—The House at length divided on the original motion; when there were—For it, 61—Against it, 90.

Mr. Perceval then moved, that it be an instruction to the committee on the public Accounts, that they report all cases of pensions, offices, fees, and emoluments, resulting to all persons whatever, excepting those in the navy, army, excise, &c. exceeding in amount the sum of 200l. per annum.

Mr. N. Calvert objected to the motion, because it was worded in an unusual way.

Lord Cochrane also resisted the motion, and moved his original one, by way of amendment. On this a discussion of considerable length ensued, in which the amendment was supported by Lord H. Petty and Mr. W. Smith; and Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Perceval spoke against it. On this the House again divided—Ayes, for the Amendment, 60—Noes, 161.

8. Mr. Grant presented a petition from the East India Company, praying liberty to raise money by the issue of bonds until they could increase their capital, or obtain aid through some other means.

Mr. Crevey objected to the reception of this petition by the House, inasmuch as it was contrary to all former precedent to comply with such a petition, or even to receive it without a previous investigation of the Company's affairs in a full discussion of the India budget.—The petition was, however, referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. S. Bourne made his motion, for an account of the pensions granted, and the places created, in certain years. The House, he said, would recollect, that in 1782 a bill was passed for reducing the amount of the existing pension list to 90,000l. a-year, and limiting in future its highest extent to 95,000l. and would find, from the documents for which he was about to move, that in no year since that time had the amount of the pensions granted, exclusively of those given with the consent of Parliament, amounted to the full extent authorised by law. He then moved for an account, shewing the state of pensions on the civil list, exclusive of the allowances to foreign ministers, up to April last.—Ordered.

The Committee of Privileges reported, that in conformity to the precedents to which they had referred, they were bound to consider G. G. Mills, Esq. a member of Parliament, and to resolve that he is entitled to parliamentary privilege.

Mr. P. Moore said, he knew Mr. M. and had endeavoured to mediate between him and his creditors; but Mr. M. had refused to comply with the agreement he had made. The petitions referred to the Committee charged against Mr. Mills debts to the amount of 25,000l. and other petitions, he understood, were ready to be presented, charging 5,000l. more. Was it to be tolerated, that any man should be at liberty to avail himself of the privileges of a seat in Parliament, to elude his responsibility to his creditors, and deprive them of all remedy for the recovery of their property?

Mr. Rose said, the Committee found themselves so completely bound down by the precedents to which they referred, that they had no alternative left but the resolution they had come to.—After a long discussion, an order was made for the discharge of Mr. Mills from custody.

SALE OF COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The Hon. C. Johnstone moved an address to his Majesty, praying, "That there be laid before the House an account of every sum of money received for commissions, occasioned by death or dismissal, or in those cases of promotion in which officers have not been

allowed to dispose of their commissions, from the 1st January, 1795, to the present year, and the names of the persons by whom paid, and to what purposes the said sums were applied.".

The Secretary at War considered this motion as an interference with the prerogative of the King, whose sole right it was to dispose of commissions. He then entered into some explanations relative to the half-pay fund; and gave great praise to the commander in chief for his successful exertions to check the practices of army brokers. After this explanation, he said he did not mean to object to the papers.

Mr. C. Johnstone disclaimed having paid any attention to the malicious rumours on this subject; and the motion was agreed to.

Lord H. Petty, after some allusions to the resolutions of the Committee of Finance of last session, relative to the means of discharging the national debt, moved for leave to bring in a bill for altering and amending the acts for the reduction of that debt; but after some conversation, it was agreed that the House should go into a committee on Tuesday, to consider Lord Petty's resolutions.

The House was afterwards occupied in making regulations in the American Intercourse Indemnity Bill.

9. The Wexford election petition was ordered for consideration on the 24th inst.

The bill for preventing the granting of offices in reversion was read a third time, and passed; as was the American Intercourse Indemnity Bill.

Mr. Whitbread obtained leave to bring in a bill for establishing parochial schools in England and Wales, for the education of the children of the poor. Mr. Whitbread said, that he had another bill to propose: in the last Parliament he had divided it into four heads; two of which he intended to postpone, and the other two to press upon the consideration of the House. He should now move for leave to bring in a bill "for the encouragement of industry among the labouring classes of society, and for the relief and regulation of the necessitous poor."—Leave given.

Sir A. Wellesley obtained leave for a bill to prevent more effectually insurrections and disturbances in Ireland. There was another part of the bill, which would go to prevent improper persons having arms. The mode by which this would be done would be, by obliging people to register their arms, and by preventing the forging of pikes.

After much accusation and recrimination between the leading members on each side of the House, relative to the revival of religious animosities, leave was given to bring in the bill.

10. On the motion of Sir C. Pole, an account was ordered of the money advanced to Lord Hood's agent, for the prizes at Toulon.

NAVAL ABUSES.

Lord Cochrane said, he had been induced to require several papers relative to the naval service to be laid before the House, in order to shew how much many parts of that service were carried on to the material injury of the country. He did not desire any retrospect whatever, but wished to recommend it earnestly to ministers to take measures for preventing such things from occurring in future. He should first move, he said, "for copies of all letters and representations made from the schooner Felix to Captain Keates, while commanding the squadron off Rochefort in 1805, respecting the state of that vessel, and the state of the seamen on board." He then read some letters from officers of that schooner, respecting her bad state and want of stores; and alluded to the Atalante, which was sent to sea, making 20 inches of water in an hour. He believed there were more men lost on the Rochefort station last winter, than would be sufficient to the task of cutting out the squadron at that port. The next motion he should make, would be for "an account of the number of ships and men kept off the port of Rochefort, specifying the time they had been out," with a view to prove that our sailors were exposed to unnecessary severity. He continued to descant on the system of economy pursued under the late administration, particularly in the naval hospitals, where lint was not even allowed for dressing wounds. The lint, he said, had been cut off by Lord St. Vincent.

Sir S. Hood defended Earl St. Vincent; and said, that the loss of the Atalante was through the carelessness of those who had the watch.

Admiral Harvey also censured such a mode of attacking persons who held the highest commands; and declared that he had never known any cause of complaint in the fleet he commanded.

Admiral Markham considered the present motion as one that stabbed at the very vitals of the navy and its discipline. He contended, that more had been done towards supplying the navy with fresh provisions during the administration of Lord St. Vincent, than under any former administration; and that the surgeons' necessaries had been cut off either by Lord Melville or Lord Barham.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the motions of Lord C. as unnecessary; as the complaints ought to have been made to the Board of Admiralty, instead of making inflammatory and public disclosures; and no person could suspect Lord St. Vincent of any intention to injure the service.

Mr. Windham agreed with the Chancel-

ler; as did Mr. R. Ward, Sir C. Pole, and Mr. Sheridan.

Lord Cochrane replied; after which, the question being called for, it was negatived with only one dissenting voice.

In a Committee on Irish Finance, a variety of sums were granted for different public purposes.—A petition of the India Company to issue bonds, instead of increasing their capital, was agreed to.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 24.

BARON REHAUSEN, his Swedish Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at this court, this day delivered to the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a note, announcing the blockade of the port of Dantzic by the naval forces of his Swedish Majesty: of which note the following is a

TRANSLATION.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Sweden, has the honour to notify to the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty, by order of his court, that the town and fortress of Dantzic having fallen into the hands of the common enemy, his Majesty has judged it indispensable, for the ultimate protection of commerce in the Baltic, to blockade by a sufficient force, and in the most rigorous manner, the entrance of the port of Dantzic; and that therefore the entrance of that port is, and must be considered as being in a state of blockade.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Mr. Canning the assurances of his high consideration.

June 24, 1807. G. M. REHAUSEN.

SATURDAY, JULY 4.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 4.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Culloden, Batavia Roads, November 28, 1806.

SIR,

Their Lordships have been already apprized of my intention of proceeding to this quarter in search of the French squadron, which I had been led to believe would have ere this appeared in the Asiatic seas—I was joined off the island of Eugeino, on the 23d instant, by his Majesty's ship Sir Francis Drake, and proceeding through the straits of Sunda with the ships named in the margin,* on the 26th, captured, off Bantain, the Dutch Company's armed brig Maria Wilhelmina. On the following morning we arrived off Batavia, the Terpsichore leading the fleet through the very intricate navigation in a most judicious manner, preceded by the Sea Flower. I directed the frigates and brig to enter the roads between the island of Onrust and Java, the line of battle ships taking a more circuitous passage. On discovering us as we approached, the Dutch national frigate Phœnix, Aventurier, and Zee Ploeg brigs, two of their Company's armed ships, and two armed brigs, immediately run on shore, followed by the merchantmen; the William corvette having previously struck to the Terpsichore on passing Onrust. The shoal water prevented our anchoring sufficiently near to fire with effect on the batteries or the ships on shore. The boats of the squadron accordingly assembled alongside the Terpsichore, which, with the Sir Francis Drake, had been placed as near as possible to cover them, and were led in to destroy the enemy's ships by Captain Fleetwood Pellew, under a heavy fire from the ships and the batteries. On approaching the Phœnix, the crew abandoned her, and on boarding she was found scuttled. The guns were immediately turned on the other ships, while the boats were destroying the remainder, when she was also set on fire and burnt, with the whole of the enemy's armed force, and nearly 20 merchantmen,

The gallant conduct of Captain Fleetwood Pelew, Lieutenant William Fitzwilliam Owen, commander of the Sea Flower, and Lieutenant Thomas Groule, first of the Culloden, the officers, seamen, and marines, employed under their command in this important duty, is deserving of every praise. The service was directed with great coolness and judgment, and executed in the most steady, zealous, and active manner. Though exposed to the continued fire of the enemy, happily with little effect, the only loss sustained being one marine killed, one marine and three seamen wounded. The enemy's two remaining line of battle ships had unfortunately quitted this anchorage, or must inevitably have shared a similar fate. The Dutch admiral was left at Batavia. I have landed the prisoners upon parole, under an assurance from the governor that they shall not serve again until regularly exchanged. The necessary destruction of the William corvette has deprived me of an opportunity of rewarding the services of Lieutenant Owen on this

* Culloden, Powerful, Russel, Belliqueux, Sir Francis Drake, Terpsichore, and Sea Flower.

occasion; I therefore beg leave to recommend him and Lieutenant Thomas Groule, first of his Majesty's ship Culloden (who were appointed to lead divisions on this service), to their Lordships' protection. I inclose herewith a list of the enemy's ships destroyed and taken: and a return of killed and wounded: and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. Pellew.

Ships destroyed and taken in Batavia Roads.

Burnt.—National frigate Phœnix, Captain Vander Sande, of 36 guns and 260 men, laden with naval stores for the ships at Crissy;—National brig Avanturier, Captain E. Coudere, of 18 guns, and 90 men;—National brig Zee Ploeg, Captain L. Febre, of 14 guns and 50 men;—Company's armed ship Patriot, of 18 guns, and 90 men;—Company's armed ship Arnistein, of 10 guns, and 50 men;—Company's armed brig Johanna Suzanna, of 8 guns, and 24 men;—Company's armed brig Snelheid, of 6 guns, and 24 men.

Taken.—National corvette William, Captain Feteris, of 14 guns, and 98 men;—National brig Maria Wilhelmina, of 14 guns, and 50 men—About 20 merchant-ships destroyed, and two taken.

N.B. The William corvette was afterwards destroyed, as unfit for his Majesty's service.

A Return of Killed and Wounded in the Boats of his Majesty's Ship Culloden, in destroying the Enemy's Force at Batavia, on November 27, 1806.

William Richards, marine, killed; John Field, seaman, wounded; Christopher Moss, seaman, ditto; Thomas Brian, seaman, ditto; Robert Miles, marine, ditto.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 17.

Despatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, addressed to the Right Hon. W. Windham, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General A. M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his Majesty's troops in Egypt; and from Brigadier Sir S. Auchmuty, commanding in South America.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General A. M'Kenzie Fraser to Mr. Secretary Windham, dated Alexandria, May 1, 1807.

SIR,

I have now the honour to inclose you herewith, two despatches from Brigadier-General Stewart, commanding the troops before Rosetta; and as he has been so very circumstantial, I scarcely need say any thing further, than that I feel assured, however unsuccessful we have been, no blame can possibly attach to the brave officers and men employed on this service. Brigadier-General Stewart, though wounded the very day of his arrival before the place, never quitted his post, but continued in the command till the last moment, with his usual activity and perseverance. I feel it but justice also to add my fullest testimony to the active zeal and co-operation of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Louis, and the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, without whose indefatigable exertions the most arduous part of the service could not have been carried on. To Captain Hallowell, who accompanied this expedition, as he did the former one, I cannot sufficiently express my obligations. Whatever success we have had since our operations commenced in this country, has been materially owing to his local information and active zeal; and I am well convinced, that, in our late reverses, our losses and misfortunes were materially lessened by his gallant and zealous co-operation.

SIR, *Rosetta Lines, April 18, 1807.*

I have the honour of stating, that on the 3d inst. I marched, with the division of infantry under my command, from the eastern heights of Alexandria to the wells of Abourkir; the cavalry, artillery, and engineers' stores, had been previously forwarded to the caravansera. This post had been retained with much spirit by a detachment of the marines after the retreat of the army under Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, and was of essential value to our present operations. The greatest part of the 4th inst. was employed in passing the infantry and camels to the caravansera, in landing guns and ammunition, and in substituting the latter and intrenching tools for camp equipage. A body of 200 seamen, under Lieutenant Robinson, were added to the army. Captain Hallowell kindly offered to accompany me; he has since continued with the army, and I cannot sufficiently express how infinitely obliged every department has been by his active co-operation. The village of Edko was understood to be favourable to us. A more certain supply of water, and a less precarious communication with our fleet, offered themselves by the lake than by the northern shore. To advance upon Rosetta by the route of Edko was preferred to that of Marabant. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, to whom I entrusted the advance of the army, consisting of the light infantry battalion, three companies of the 78th regiment, two 6-pounders, and a detachment of dragoons, moved forwards towards Edko on the evening of the 4th; he took a strong position behind that village early next morning. On the 5th the army advanced to the same position; Captain Nicholls, of the marines, was left in command at the caravansera with a detachment of 40 rank and file. In consequence of information of the enemy being established in force at the village of Hamet, it was

advisable to occupy that post on our advance to Aboumandour; our rear would by this measure be secured during operations against Rosetta, and an uninterrupted communication be established with the depot on the Lake Edko. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod accordingly advanced upon Hamet on the 6th instant; he met with some of the enemy's cavalry about a league from that village, whom he caused to retire after a slight skirmish; being reinforced by the grenadiers of the 35th regiment and De Roll's, he pushed forward, and occupied the post without opposition. The enemy retired across the hill, with the loss of one or two horsemen; the main army followed, and halted for the night in the plain, the 78th regiment forming the advanced line. Early on the 7th, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod's division was relieved in the post of El Hamet by a detachment of 276 rank and file of De Rolle's regiment, under the command of Major Vogelsang; it then marched across the plain to the height of Aboumandour; possession was taken of this important post without opposition. The main army arrived at the sand-hills which encircle Rosetta, about mid-day, and lost no time in investing the place. The corps advanced in succession from Aboumandour, and drove the enemy every where into the town in an animated manner. Our line lodged itself behind the sand-hills, within half-musket-shot of the walls. From the great extent of the town, it was found impossible that our small army could invest more than one-half; an attack which the enemy made on us in the afternoon shewed the inadequacy of our means to attack a large proportion. A line was accordingly taken up from the Nile to the front of the Alexandrian gate, thence retiring towards the plain where our dragoons were posted. A mortar and some guns were brought into play early in the afternoon; these were answered by the shouts of the Albanians from their walls, and by incessant discharges of musketry through the loop-holes and crevices, which were innumerable.

In conformity with your instructions, Captain Hallowell and I sent, on the 8th inst. a summons, and favourable terms, to the civil and to the military governor, accompanied by an address to the inhabitants. We were requested by the former, in their answer, to await their receiving instructions from Cairo, for which purpose a temporary suspension of hostilities was proposed. It not being expedient to accede to this, we continued to batter the town; and, by the 10th, had two mortars, two 12-pounders, a howitzer, and 6-pounder in play; on the 12th a work for five 6-pounders and 32-pound carronades was completed, immediately opposite the Alexandrian gate. Skirmishes on our left were in the mean time frequent, the cavalry having room there to act. On the 10th a more general demonstration was made, with the object of drawing us within the fire from the walls; on this occasion the dragoons and the 78th regiment repulsed them with much spirit on the left, while a rapid advance of the light infantry on the right again compelled them to retire within the town. The summons was repeated to the Albanian chiefs on the 12th; with the nature of their summons you are acquainted. Our flag of truce was thrice fired at; and it was only by means of a great reward that a common Arab could be induced to be the bearer of any communication with such enemies. Having been informed by you of the co-operation which was likely to exist between us and the Mameluke beys, I availed myself of this in our message to the enemy; he seemed, however, to be indifferent to it. Of either message or letter I have heard no more, and have reason to apprehend that the unfortunate Arab has been beheaded.

Symptoms of attack appearing against El Hamet, I detached another gun to that part, and reinforced the detachment there to 300 men. From the 12th to the 18th, nothing extraordinary occurred. Relying on the approach of the Mamelukes, every exertion was continued in getting up stores, ammunition, and provisions, from the depot on the lake. This service was attended with considerable fatigue, the route being for a space of nearly seven miles over deep sands. In the execution of the service on the lake, I cannot sufficiently express the merit of Lieutenant Tilly, of the Tigre, who had charge of this department: he was indefatigable, and without his uncommon exertions on the muddy shore of a shallow lake, it would have been impossible for our army to have so long maintained its position before Rosetta. On the 15th, the enemy gave our right flank considerable annoyance, by two guns, in separate batteries, on the opposite bank of the river; of these it was necessary to dispossess them. Major M'Donald, 78th regiment, was detached across the river, in front of Aboumandour Mosque, before day-light on the 16th, with 250 men; Lieutenant Robinson, of the Tigre, accompanied the Major with 40 seamen, whose services were particularly valuable: he made a circuitous march, and arrived in rear of the batteries by dawn of day; he captured and completely destroyed them, and fired several rounds into the town from their own guns; he then sent the guns, with twelve camels and a considerable number of tents, across the river. The enemy receiving reinforcements, the Major retired, and effected this service in equally good style; although under fire from the enemy, he re-embarked the whole of his detachment in the best order, and had only four men wounded. I have particularly to state, that much of the good fortune which attended this enterprise may be attributed to Captain Hallowell; by his exertions a sufficiency of small craft was discovered under water, were raised, and

during the dark of the night of the 15th, were so well prepared, that nearly the whole of the detachment was conveyed from shore to shore at one turn. Twenty-five armed fellahs, who formed part of a large body detached against us from Cairo, were yesterday captured near El Hamet. They had killed their own chief, and were wandering near our post more with a view to plunder than of hostility.

Nothing of moment has this day occurred. The general report of the approach of the Mamelukes, with which I have been favoured by you, and which I find confirmed by the emissaries that I send out (some of whom state that they are at Jerrana, and others that they are at Algam), induce me to persevere in my present system of attack. We have done great damage to the town, and have not thrown less than 300 shells from mortars alone. The indifference, however, of the enemy to the miseries which are unavoidably caused to the inhabitants is manifest. Although his force be not said to exceed 300 cavalry, 800 Albanians, and 1,000 armed inhabitants, yet, from the extent, and from the peculiar nature of his lines of defence, to attempt an assault is decidedly not an advisable measure: our success will depend on the arrival of the Mamelukes; in conjunction with whom a force may be immediately thrown on the opposite side of the Nile; the doing this at present is impossible. Our enemy is strong in cavalry, we have none; and the Delta is peculiarly calculated for that arm. In the mean time, the post of Hamet becomes of greater value as our friends are expected to approach: every effort shall be made to retain it. I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, to this day, inclusive; and I have the satisfaction to add, that the greater number of those who are wounded are only slight cases.

(Signed) W. Stewart, Brig. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army serving against Rosetta, from the 6th to the 18th of April, inclusive, 1807.

Staff, 1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-major, wounded.—Light infantry battalion, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded.—35th regiment, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 26 rank and file, wounded.—78th regiment, 1 rank and file, killed; 17 rank and file, wounded.—De Rolle's regiment, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.—20th dragoons, 2 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.——Total, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 60 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers Wounded.—Brigadier-General the Hon. W. Stewart, commanding.—Lieutenant R. Cust, of the 1st battalion 35th regiment, brigade-major.—Captain Jodderel, of the 2d battalion 35th regiment, since dead.—Lieutenant Hemsworth, of the 31st light infantry battalion.

(Signed) J. Stewart,
Capt. and Major of Brigade.

Camp, Eastern Heights, Alexandria,
Sir, *April 25, 1807.*

I have the honour of reporting to you, that I yesterday returned to this position with the remains of the army lately under my command. The events which have attended the service on which that army has been engaged, have been of a peculiar nature, and the result has been as peculiarly unfortunate. I feel it therefore to be incumbent upon me, in justification of my own conduct, and in justice to those brave men who have been my companions in arms, to intrude upon your attention a more than ordinary detail of our proceedings. I had the honour of stating in my last, that the expectation of the junction of the Mamelukes had chiefly induced me to persevere in the attack of Rosetta: every exertion was continued to be made by such artillery as we could command, in reducing the enemy to surrender, but without effect: the mistaken ground upon which we were acting respecting the Mamelukes, and the general deception of our informers, were now about to become manifest.—On the 19th the enemy left his position opposite Hamet, and, crossing the river near Elfine, established himself there. He advanced from Dibet against Hamet on the same day, and attacking Major Vogelsang's position on the left, was repulsed with loss; a diversion was made at the same time at Rosetta, in a sortie against the left of our lines, by about 80 cavalry and 200 infantry; the 35th regiment and the dragoons were engaged: they repulsed the enemy with much spirit, and drove him as usual to his walls. The 35th had in this affair 2 killed and 14 wounded. I this evening detached the light companies of the 35th and of De Rolle's to the post of El Hamet, under the command of Captain Tarleton of the former. His orders were to drive the enemy across the Nile, either during the night, or early next morning. On attempting to effect this service on the 20th, the enemy was found to be powerful in cavalry, and Captain Tarleton retired. I must here state the position of Hamet: From Lake Edko to the Nile is an isthmus about two miles and a half in extent, varying according to the depth of water in the lake. The remains of a deep canal with high banks extend from the river nearly two-thirds across this isthmus; the banks command the plain on either side. The village of Hamet is on the southern side of the canal, about half way across; its inhabitants were friendly to us. On the banks of the Nile and at Hamet are the only two regular passes through the banks of the canal. At each of these was posted a gun, and a

proportion of Major Vogelsang's detachment. From the termination of the canal to the lake is a plain, passable by cavalry. A picquet guarded this flank. As Captain Tarleton retreated, he divided his detachment; he directed the march of his own company to the left position, and sent the De Rolle's, reinforced to 100 rank and file, to Hamet village. While crossing the plain, the latter detachment, under Captain Reinach's orders, was suddenly attacked by 200 cavalry, and, as it should appear, was with little opposition routed; two-thirds were cut in pieces. Report of this reached me by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. I detached Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod with two companies of the 78th regiment, one of the 35th, a picquet of dragoons under Captain Delancy, and a 6-pounder, to reinforce the post, and take the command. Two more companies followed in the afternoon, with a day's provision for his whole force, ammunition, &c. all which arrived safely. On the arrival of the reinforcement, the enemy retired towards Dileg, and I received assurance from the Lieutenant-Colonel before sun-set, of the perfect security of his post; he had detached three companies, the dragoons, and a 3-pounder, under Captain Tarleton's orders, to the plains on the right, and had reinforced the centre post by a company of the 35th regiment; the average strength of these companies were 60 rank and file.

[The General continues to observe, that he visited the post of Hamet during the night of the 20th, narrowly escaping the enemy's cavalry: he directed Colonel M'Leod to defend the post to the utmost, promising a reinforcement of 80 men, with ammunition, in the morning. At seven in the morning, however, he received an express from Colonel M'Leod, announcing that 60 or 70 germs, with a reinforcement to the enemy, was coming down the hill, and expressing his intention of falling back upon the main body; the General immediately determined to advance to the support of the detachment, with which all communication by small parties was now cut off, and after destroying the mortars and spare ammunition before Rosetta, commenced his retreat, the enemy at the time sallying from the town and surrounding our little army.

About ten o'clock our army advanced across the sandy plain in the direction of Lake Edko and the right of the Hamet position, approaching which they were mortified at not finding Colonel M'Leod's detachment; concluding that it had either retreated to Edko or been defeated. The General continued his route along the lake, when the enemy, which had been kept off by the gallant and steady conduct of the 35th and 78th regiments, under Colonel Oswald, the former fired by its wings and platoons retiring, and the 78th with its front rank kneeling, as during the movements of a field-day, discontinued the pursuit. Our casualties during this retreat did not exceed 30 killed and wounded, and none were captured: the loss of the enemy was considerably greater.

By sun-set our troops reached the depot, where our wounded were embarked on board the germs. The army having refreshed, advanced to Edko, and at two in the morning took up its former position: in the afternoon of the 22d the army advanced to the caravansera, and on the succeeding day embarked for Aboukir Wells. The General observes, that he had heard by report that Colonel M'Leod's detachment had been defeated in the forenoon of the 21st, when many were made prisoners.]

In closing this letter I am bound to state, that I have been ably supported by those who were under my orders. To Colonel Oswald I owe every thing that a commander can owe to his second in command. To Lieutenant Tilly for his exertions on the lake, and to Captain Nicholls for his services at the caravansera, our army was indebted for its uninterrupted supply. Wherever naval assistance has been required, it has been given, under the able superintendance of Captain Hallowell, with a zeal so peculiar to our naval operations. In every department, and to each commanding officer, our country is under much obligation, for they exerted themselves to the utmost. They all deserve that better fortune should have attended their zealous endeavours. I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, since the 19th inst. The missing imply the detachment at Hamet alone, none being missing from the main army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Stewart, Brig. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army serving against Rosetta, from the 19th to the 21st of April, inclusive, 1807.

Royal artillery battalion, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 19 rank and file, 12 horses, missing.—Light infantry battalion, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 9 rank and file, wounded; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 3 drummers, 122 rank and file, missing.—35th regiment, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 58 rank and file, wounded; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 134 rank and file, missing.—78th regiment, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 10 serjeants, 4 drummers, 158 rank and file, missing.—De Rolle's regiment, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded; 2 majors, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 5 drummers, 282 rank and file, missing.—20th light dra-

goons, 1 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 trumpeter, 11 rank and file, 14 horses, missing.—Total, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 85 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 15 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 2 staff, 30 serjeants, 15 drummers, 733 rank and file, 26 horses, missing.

Names of Officers wounded.—Light infantry battalion, Lieutenant Arthur, of the 35th.—35th regiment, Lieutenants Daily and Phillot.—78th regiment, Captain R. H. Dick.

Names of Officers missing.—Royal artillery, Lieutenant Dunn.—20th light dragoons, Captain J. Delancey; Assistant-Surgeon Gibson.—Light infantry battalion, Captains Tarleton (of the 35th) and Reinach (of De Rolle's regiment); Lieutenants Westerman (of the 85th) and Rosillon (of De Rolle's regiment.) 1st battalion 35th regiment, Captains M'Alister and Pike; Lieutenants Wilkinson and Walker.—2d battalion 71st regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel P. M'Leod; Captain C. C. Mackay; Lieutenants W. M. Dick, J. Matheson, Malcolm M'Gregor, Christ. M'Kae, A. Gallie, P. Ryrie, and Ard. Christie; Ensign J. Gregory; Assistant-Surgeon A. Leslie.—De Rolle's regiment, Major C. Vogelsang; Brevet-Major Moher; Captains Rhiner, Muhler, Barbier, and Tucks; Lieutenants Gouguelbery, Frey, and Ledeguve; Ensigns Sutter, Muller, and Sonnenberg.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Captain and Major of the Brigade.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Fraser to the Right Hon. W. Windham, dated Alexandria, May 6, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that Lieutenant Matheson, of my regiment, has this moment arrived here from Cairo with a flag of truce, bringing various letters from the officers that were made prisoners at El Hamet.—The only intelligence he brings is, that the Mamelukes have certainly made peace with the Viceroy of Egypt.—Lieutenant Matheson has been sent here with a view of being exchanged for some Albanians that we thought it necessary to send away from this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. M. FRAZER, Major General.

Return of Prisoners taken by the Enemy, transmitted by Major-General Fraser, the 20th of May, 1807.

Alexandria, May 20, 1807.

Prisoners of War.—20th light dragoons, 1 captain, 1 assistant surgeon, 3 rank and file.—Royal artillery, 1 lieutenant and 7 rank and file.—Gunner drivers, 2 rank and file.—1st battalion 31st regiment, 12 rank and file.—1st battalion 35th regiment, 1 captain, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, and 84 rank and file.—2d battalion 78th regiment, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, and 60 rank and file.—De Roll's regiment, 2 majors, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 11 serjeants, 4 drummers, and 197 rank and file.—Chasseurs Britanniques, 36 rank and file.

Prisoners of War not at Cairo.—20th light dragoons, 3 rank and file.—Royal artillery, 4 rank and file.—Gunner drivers, 3 rank and file.—1st battalion 35th regiment, 1 lieutenant.—2d battalion 78th regiment, 1 ensign, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, and 47 rank and file.—De Roll's regiment, 1 captain, and 2 ensigns.

RECAPITULATION.—20th light dragoons, 1 captain, 1 assistant-surgeon, 6 rank and file.—Royal artillery, 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file.—Gunner drivers, 5 rank and file.—1st battalion 31st regiment, 12 rank and file. 1st battalion 35th regiment, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 84 rank and file.—2d battalion 78th regiment, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 assistant-surgeon, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 197 rank and file.—De Roll's regiment, 2 majors 5 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 4 drummers, 197 rank and file.—Chasseurs Britanniques, 36 rank and file.—Total, 2 majors, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 assistant-surgeons, 25 serjeants, 8 drummers, 485 rank and file.

Officers, Prisoners of War.—Captain Delancey, of the 20th light dragoons; Assistant-Surgeon Gibson, of ditto; Lieutenant Dunn, of the royal artillery; Captain M'Alister, 35th regiment; Captain Mackay, 2d battalion 78th regiment, severely wounded; Lieutenant Matheson, of ditto; Lieutenant M'Gregor, of ditto; Lieutenant Gallie, of ditto; Lieutenant Ryrie, of ditto; Major Vogelsang, of De Roll's regiment; Brevet-Major Moher, of ditto; Captain Reinach, of ditto; Captain Ryhiner, of ditto; Captain Barbier, of ditto; Captain Tucks, of ditto; Lieutenant Gouguelberg, of ditto, severely wounded; Lieutenant Frey, of ditto, severely wounded,

Officers Prisoners, but not at Cairo,—Lieutenant Walker of the 35th regiment; Ensign Gregory, of the 78th regiment, wounded; Assistant-Surgeon Leslie, of ditto; Captain Muhler, of De Roll's regiment, severely wounded; Ensign Muller, of ditto, severely wounded; Ensign Setter of ditto, severely wounded.

N. B. There are also prisoners of war at Cairo, Lieutenants Tieuts, Tynmore, Love, and three privates of the royal marines, who were carried from the caravansera by the Bedouin Arabs; Captain Vincenzo Taberna, of the guides; and Mr. Forbes of the commissariat department.—This is the most correct return we have been able to procure, but we cannot expect it to be very accurate.

(Signed) GEORGE AIREY,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General

Copy of a Letter from Sir S. Achmuty, to the Right Honourable W. Windham, dated Monte Video, April 26, 1807.

Sir,

Since inclosing my letter of this morning's date, I received a despatch from Lieutenant Colonel Pack, at Colonia, informing me that the enemy, 1,000 strong, had made an attempt on his post, at one o'clock in the morning of the 22d inst. The attack commenced on an advanced guard, and immediately after on the lines. The troops on duty supported the post, until the troops got under arms, which they did with great alacrity, and instantly repelled the assailants, and pursued them to the village of Rael, about three miles from the town. At daylight no enemy was to be seen for many miles.—We had not a man killed in this affair. Major Trotter commander of the light battalion, and Captain Willgress, of the artillery, with a corporal, are wounded. I am sorry to add, that these valuable officers have suffered severely. Major Trotter is wounded in the body, and Captain Willgress has the bone of his arm shattered. The enemy's loss is unknown. Eight killed and as many wounded were left on the field. —As Colonel Pack reports that his works are in a respectable state of defence, and as the reinforcements would reach him immediately after the date of his letter, I am under no apprehension for the safety of his post.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) S. Achmuty,
Brig. Gen. commanding.

Lord Collingwood, in a letter dated on board the Ocean, off Cadiz, 24th May, announces the capture of the Spanish privateer San Fracisco Lettero, of one long 18-pounder in the bow, two carriage guns, swivels, and 22 men, by the boats of the Scout and Morgiana, on the night of the 21st May, after a smart resistance, in which one man belonging to the Scout was killed, and another wounded.—His Lordship says—"I cannot sufficiently praise the activity of the commanders of the three brigs. (the Scout, Morgiana, and Redwing), which have been employed in scouring the Gut of the enemy; within this fortnight past they have taken and destroyed 18 of the enemy's vessels, among which are two of the gun-vessels."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Moniteur* of the 12th ult. contained a message to the Senate from Buonaparté, stating that he had created Marshal Lefebvre Duke of Dantzic, with territorial possessions annexed in the interior of France.

The French Gazette, published at Berlin on the 13th ult. contained an article of that date, stating, upon the authority of a letter from Dantzic, of the 7th, that the Russians, on the 5th, attacked the French at all points upon the Passarge.

At the *tête-du-pont* of Schlodien, on that river, the Russians attacked the division of Marshal Soult, in which affair Marshal Bernadotte was wounded in the neck. They attacked the bridge of Shepenheim, where they lost 1,500 killed. Marshal Ney was also attacked at the same moment, but he repulsed the Russians with great slaughter. The chief contest in this affair appears to have been between the centre and the right wing of the French, in the vicinity of Deppin. Buonaparté, finding the whole Russian army in motion, was alarmed, and proceeded in that direction from Finkenstein to Saalfeld. The same article adds, that the Russians had made similar attacks subsequent to the 5th, the result of which is not mentioned.

Hamburgh papers of the 17th ult. contained the French accounts, manufactured in their usual way, of the above attacks made by the Russians on the French line, on the 4th and 5th instant. The brunt was borne at the bridge of Spandau, where Bernadotte (Prince of Ponta Corvo) was wounded in the neck, and carried off the field of battle. This is allowed to have caused *dismay* in the French army. It is also admitted, that the French artillery, ordered to dislodge the enemy, did not arrive. These admissions are sufficient to shew that the French had nothing to boast.

Speaking of the disaster which befel the Prince of Ponta Corvo, near Spandau, the French account says—

"The Prince had proceeded to the bridge head, and given his orders to General Frere. On his return, he perceived the 17th regiment of dragoons taking a position under the fire of the Russian infantry. He was desirous to post it in a less dangerous place; but while he was approaching the regiment, his Serene Highness was struck by a musket-ball in the neck, under the right ear. The contusion was so violent, that he fell forward, with his head on the saddle. The troops, for a moment, were struck with dismay, they thought their general-in-chief was killed. But this painful error did not last long; the Prince raised his head again, and employed his remaining strength to inspirit the soldiers to avenge him."

The account adds, that while endeavouring to keep the field,

"The blood streaming from his wound, and the weakness thereby occasioned, compelled him to repair to a house, and get his wound bound up.

"The Prince's absence did not last half an hour. His wound had been scarcely bound up, when he received an account that the enemy was attempting to cross the river near Boarden, and immediately proceeded, with the 27th regiment of dragoons, to the heights of Dentackendorf."

The *Royal Extraordinary Courant*, published at the Hague on the 25th ult. related, that a victory had been obtained by the French over the Russians, on the 14th; on which day Buonaparté made a general attack, in a manner peculiar to himself, as follows:

"He outflanked the enemy, who, in spite of the most obstinate resistance, was defeated and put to flight.—In a small space, ten Russian generals were found killed and wounded in the midst of three thousand soldiers in the same situation. The French pursued the enemy, who were compelled to leave a great number of killed and wounded behind them.—According to the accounts received, we may assert it as a fact, that Konigsberg is in the hands of the French. The whole loss of the enemy amounts to 80 pieces of cannon taken; from 30 to 35,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the enemy's generals killed are Pahlen and Marcoff.—Other accounts mention, that the Russians were totally defeated, with the loss of from 50 to 60,000 men, and 10 generals, among whom was General Bennigsen. The French have entered Konigsberg and Memel. The battle was very bloody, and the loss of the French was very considerable."

A 78th French bulletin details six different affairs between the French and Allies, from the 5th to the 12th, beginning with that of the 5th, in which Bernadotte, Prince of Ponta Corvo, was wounded. The result of these six partial actions, the bulletin tells us, has deprived the Russian army of about thirty thousand fighting men. The French having taken the Russian magazines at Heilsberg, the bulletin adds—"Several thousand quintals of grain, and a great quantity of different kinds of provisions, have been found in the magazines of that place." The French loss is stated at six or seven hundred killed, and about two thousand wounded; several generals were killed or wounded, and the Grand Duke of Berg had two horses shot under him.

79th Bulletin of the French Army.

Wehlau, 17th June, 1807.

"The actions of Spandau and Lomitten, the battles of Gutstadt and Heilberg, were only the precursors of still more important events.

"On the 12th, at four in the morning, the French army entered Heilsberg. General Latour Maubourg pursued the enemy with his division of dragoons, and Generals Durosnel and Watther's brigade of light cavalry, to the right bank of the Alle, near Bartenstein. In the mean time, the light corps advanced in various directions, in order to pass the enemy, to cut off his retreat to Konigsberg, and get between him and his magazines. Fortune favoured the execution of this plan.

"On the 12th, at five o'clock P. M. the imperial head quarters arrived at Eylau. Here the fields were no longer covered with ice and snow; on the contrary, they presented one of the most beautiful scenes in nature. The country was every where adorned by beautiful woods, intersected by lakes, and peopled with handsome villages.

"On the 13th, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced towards Konigsberg with his cavalry. Marshal Davoust followed to support him. Marshal Soult advanced towards Creutzburg; Marshal Lannes towards Domnau; Marshals Ney and Mortier towards Lampasch. Meanwhile, General Latour Maubourg wrote that he had pursued the enemy's rear guard; that the Russians had abandoned a great number of wounded in their flight; that they had evacuated Bartenstein, and that they had directed their retreat on Schippenbeil, on the right bank of the Alle. The Emperor immediately proceeded towards Friedland. He ordered the Grand Duke of Berg, Marshals Soult and Davoust, to manœuvre towards Konigsberg, while he advanced with the corps of Ney, Lannes, Mortier, the imperial guard, and the first corps, commanded by General Victor, on Friedland.

"On the 13th, the 9th regiment of hussars entered Friedland, but was driven out of that place by 3,000 of the enemy's cavalry.

"On the 13th, the enemy advanced on the bridge of Friedland, and at three in the morning the cannonade was heard.—'It is a fortunate day,' said the Emperor—'It is the anniversary of the battle of Marengo.'—Marshals Lannes and Mortier were first engaged, they were supported by General Grouchy's dragoons, and by General Nansouty's cuirassiers. Several movements and actions took place. The enemy were stopped, and could not pass the village of Postenheim. Imagining that they had only a corps of about 15,000 men opposed to them, they followed the movements of our troops towards Konigsberg; thus the French and Saxon dragoons and cuirassiers had the opportunity of making a brilliant attack, and of taking four pieces of cannon. By five in the evening the several corps were at their appointed stations. Marshal Ney was on the right wing, Marshal Lannes in the centre, Marshal Mortier on the left wing; the corps of General Victor and the guards formed the reserve. The cavalry, under the command of general Grouchy, supported the left wing. The division of dragoons of General Latour Maubourg was behind

the right wing as a reserve. General Lahousaye's division of dragoons, and the Saxon cuirassiers, formed a reserve for the centre. Meanwhile the enemy deployed the whole of his army. His left wing extended to the town of Friedland, and his right wing a mile and a half in the other direction. The Emperor, having reconnoitred the position, instantly determined to take the town of Friedland. Then suddenly changing his front, and advancing his right, he commenced the attack with the first part of that wing. About half past five Marshal Ney began to move forward. Some shots from a battery of 20 cannon were the signal. At the same moment the division of General Marchand advanced, sword in hand upon the enemy, and proceeded towards the tower of the town; being supported on the left by the division of General Bison. When the enemy perceived that Marshal Ney had left the wood in which his right wing had been posted, they endeavoured to surround him with some regiments of cavalry, and a multitude of Cossacks; but General Latour Maubourg's division of dragoons rode up in full gallop to the right wing, and repelled the attack of the enemy. In the mean time, General Victor erected a battery of 30 cannon in the front of his centre. General Sennarmont, who commanded this battery, pushed his works forward more than 400 paces, and greatly annoyed the enemy. The several manœuvres they attempted, in order to produce a diversion, were all in vain.

"Marshal Ney was at the head of his troops, directing the smallest manœuvres, with that coolness and intrepidity peculiar to himself, and maintained that example which has always distinguished his corps among the other corps of the Grand Army. Several columns of the enemy, which attacked his right wing, were received with the bayonet and driven into the Alle. Thousands found their graves in that river, and some escaped by swimming: meanwhile Marshal Ney's left wing reached the raveline which encircles the town of Friedland. The enemy, who had posted the Imperial horse and foot guard in ambush there, advanced with great intrepidity, and attacked Marshal Ney's left, which for a moment wavered; but Dupont's division, which formed the right wing of the reserve, fell upon the Russian Imperial Guards, defeated them, and made a most dreadful slaughter. The enemy sent forward several other corps from his centre, to defend Friedland; vain efforts! Friedland was forced, and its streets strewed with dead bodies. The centre, commanded by Capt. Lannes, was at the same time engaged. The attempts which the enemy had made upon the right wing being frustrated, he wished to try the effect of similar efforts upon our centre; he was, however, suitably received by the brave divisions of Oudinot and Verdier, and the commanding Marshal. The repeated attacks of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were incapable of obstructing the march of our columns; all the powers and all the courage of the Russians were exerted in vain.

"Marshal Mortier, who, during the whole of the day, had given great proofs of coolness and intrepidity, in supporting the left wing, now advanced, and was, in his turn, supported by the fusileers of the guard under the command of General Savary. The cavalry, infantry, all, on this occasion, generally distinguished themselves. The Imperial horse and foot guards, and two divisions of the first corps, were not in the action. The victory was never for a moment doubtful. The field of battle is horrible to behold. It is not too much to estimate the number of the dead, on the side of the Russians, at from 15 to 18,000. The number of dead on the French side was 500, but we have 3000 wounded. We have taken eighty cannons and a great number of caissons. A great number of standards have also fallen into our hands. There are twenty-five of the Russian Generals either killed, wounded, or taken. Their cavalry has suffered an incalculable loss.—General Drouet, Chief of Marshal Lannes' corps, General Cohorn, Colonel Regnaud, of the 15th of the line, Colonel Lajonquiere, of the 60th, Colonel Lamotee, of the 4th dragoons, and Brigadier-General Brunryn, are wounded. General Latour Maubourg is wounded in the hand. Deffourneaux, Colonel of artillery; Chef-d'Escadron, and first Aid-du-Camp to General Oudinot, are killed. Two of the emperor's Aides-de-Camp, Monton and Lacoste, are slightly wounded.—Night prevented us from pursuing the enemy; they were followed till eleven o'clock. During the remainder of the night, the cut-off columns tried to pass the Alle at several fordable places, and next day we saw caissons, cannon, and harness, every where in the river.

"The battle of Friedland is worthy to be numbered with those of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena. The enemy were numerous, had fine cavalry, and fought bravely.

"Next day, the enemy endeavoured to assemble on the right bank of the Alle, and the French army made manœuvres on the left bank to cut them off from Konigsberg.

The heads of the columns arrived at the same time at Wehlau, a town situated at the confluence of the Alle and the Pregel. The emperor had his head quarters in the village of Peterswelde.—The enemy having destroyed all the bridges, took advantage of that obstacle, at day-break, on the 16th, to proceed on their retreat towards Russia. At eight in the morning the Emperor threw a bridge across the Pregel, and took a position there with the army.—Almost all the magazines which the enemy had on the Alle have been thrown into the river, or burnt.

idea may be formed of the great extent of their loss by what yet remains to us. The Russians had magazines in all the villages, which, in their passage, they every where burnt. We have, however, found more than 6000 quintals of corn in Wehlau.

"Konigsberg was abandoned on the arrival of the intelligence of the battle of Friedland. Marshal Soult has entered that place, where much wealth has been found. We have taken there some hundred thousands of quintals of corn, more than 20,000 wounded Russians and Prussians, all the ammunition which England has sent to the Russians, including 160,000 muskets, which had not been landed. Thus has providence punished those who, instead of negociating with good faith, to bring about a salutary peace, treated that object with derision, and regarded the repose taken by the conquerors, as a proof of timidity and weakness.—The army is now in a delightful country. The banks of the Pregel are rich. In a short time the magazines and cellars of Dantzic and Konigsberg will afford us new resources of superfluity and health. The names of the brave men who have distinguished themselves cannot be contained in one bulletin. The Staff is employed in collecting their dead.

"The Prince of Neufchatel gave extraordinary proofs of his zeal, and knowledge in the battle of Friedland. He was frequently in the hottest part of the action, and made arrangements which were of great advantage.

"It was on the 5th the enemy renewed hostilities. Their loss, in the ten days which followed their operations, may be reckoned at 60,000 men, killed, wounded, taken prisoners, or otherwise disabled. A part of their artillery, the necessary supply of military stores, and all their magazines, on a line of more than forty miles, are lost to them. The French army has seldom obtained such great advantages with so little loss."

In the 80th Bulletin is given, a note of General Bennigsen to the Russian Prince Bagrathion, to forward to the French emperor, proposing an armistice, to prevent, *after the torrents that have poured, a further useless effusion of human blood.*

Two letters from General Bennigsen, to the Emperor Alexander, have been published, describing the battle of Friedland, and the loss of Konigsberg. These letters by no means present so disastrous a picture of the defeat of the Russians as the French Bulletin. As, however, these events have led to a termination of the war, we shall not dwell upon them.

The 84th bulletin of the French army is dated Tilsit, June 24, and contains the following extract:—

"The Marshal of the Palace, Duroc, went, on the 23d, to the head-quarters of the Russian army, on the other side of the Niemen, to exchange the ratification of the armistice, which has been ratified by the Emperor Alexander. On the 24th, Prince Labanoff, having demanded an audience of the emperor, was admitted on the same day at two in the afternoon; he remained a long time in the cabinet with his Majesty. General Kalkreuth is expected at the head-quarters, to sign the armistice with the King of Prussia."

On the 25th ult. a conference was held on a raft, in the Niemen, between Buonaparte and the Emperor Alexander: when mutual compliments took place, and the two chiefs embraced each other. A second interview, at which the King of Prussia was present, took place on the following day, at half-past twelve, in a pavilion constructed on a raft moored in the Niemen. A third interview took place on the 28th, which was followed by a dinner. His Prussian Majesty was also present on this occasion.

Their Majesties, the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, the Queen, the Grand Duke Constantine, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Prince Royal of Bavaria, and the Grand Duke of Berg, dined, on the 6th inst. with the *Emperor* Napoleon, at Tilsit.

On the 8th Peace was signed between the Emperors of France and Russia. Peace with Prussia was to be signed the following day.

When Bonaparte heard that the unfortunate but amiable Queen of Prussia, whom he had himself, a few months before, called contemptuously *Madame* De Strelitz, was on the road to Tilsit, he rode to meet her, and in the true strain of French flattery, thus addressed her:—"My dear Cousin, since your misfortunes, you have never ceased to occupy my thoughts!"

VIENNA, *July* 4.—[*From the Court Gazette.*]—The latter end of May was productive of important events to the Turkish Empire. Even in March and April, the spirit of insurrection had shewn itself among the janizaries belonging to the garrisons of the Dardanelles, and in the camp of the Grand Vizier. In the afternoon of the 25th of May, the garrisons of the castles of the Dardanelles were in a state of tumult, on account of the European uniform, the new tactics, &c. Hali Aga, the commandant of Madschiaburna, on the Asiatic shore, was murdered. Indsche Bey, commandant of the entrance of the Black Sea, only escaped the same fate by flight. The Reis Effendi happening to come to inspect that port just at the same time, the military immediately rose upon him as one of the introducers of the nizam geded, or new tactics. He endeavoured to save himself in a bark, by passing over to Bujukdere; but a hundred pistol shots laid him and his attendants dead. It seems that the rage of the janizaries had been embittered against him,

by the recollection of a promise he made to raise their pay, upon condition they would adopt the new discipline, and which promise he never performed.

Another circumstance increased the spirit of opposition: the Sultan had given notice that the janizaries were no longer to attend him, as usual, to the mosques, but that this duty was to devolve upon the troops disciplined after the European manner. Thousands of janizaries were now marching to Constantinople, and arrived in the suburb of Pera on the evening of the 28th: they swore to each other to conduct the revolution with the greatest order. Any person who should in the least injure either European or Frank, was to suffer death. One individual janizary only met with this fate, for taking bread from a Greek (a baker), without paying for it. Behind the janizaries' barracks, on the well-known place called the Emeldan, the janizaries planted their colours, and took with them their camp-kettles, an infallible signal of insurrection. For a time, the Sultan thought of defending himself; and troops, powder, and cannon, were brought to the Seraglio. Soon after, the Mufti, the Selmen Baschi, the Kaimakan, and the two Kazeaskers of Romelia and Natolia, joined the janizaries. A Council was held in form: and it was proposed, as a preliminary, to request the Grand Signior to abolish the new discipline, by a fettwa from the Mufti. The Grand Signior, however, thought he should be able to put a stop to the insurrection before this step could be taken, in consequence of his sending the heads of Mahmud (the *ci-devant* Reis Effendi), Tersana Emin, Hagi Ibrahim, and the Kiaja Mehmeich Effendi, to the Emeldan. This measure failed completely; the janizaries were more enraged than ever; they did not require the head of the universally esteemed Mahmud Effendi, but that of the Reis Effendi, then in the camp of the Grand Vizier.

The janizaries continued to search every place for those ministers who had promoted the adoption of the European discipline, and publicly avowed themselves as its patrons: namely, Fransis Ibrahim, Jussuf Aga, Hadschi Ibrahim, and Achmet Bey, captain of the Grand Signior's guard, Hussan Aga, Achmet Effendi, and others, twelve in number, who were all taken, dragged to the Emeldan, and there cut in pieces. At this juncture the Grand Signior sent a hatti scheriff, a letter written in his own hand, in which he for ever abolished the Nizam Geded, and pronounced an execration upon it. But the hatti scheriff was not accepted: the deposition of the Grand Signior was resolved upon. The whole force of the janizaries now proceeded to the seraglio. The Mufti and the Ulemas alone entered the haram; while the rest of the ministers, the agas, janizaries, and the people, surrounded the palace.

Mustapha IV. born on the 7th of September 1779, the eldest son of the Sultan Abdal Hamed, was elevated to the Turkish throne. And according to ancient custom, Selim, the former Emperor, threw himself at the feet of Mustapha, kissed the border of his garments, and immediately repaired to that department in the seraglio occupied by the princes of the Ottoman blood who no longer reign. The solemn invitation to Mustapha to ascend the throne was made on the 29th of May, about one o'clock in the day; and on the 3d of June the ceremony of investing him with the sabre of the Prophet took place. Mustapha has since shown himself in public. On the same day he rode, accompanied by all his ministers and generals, to the grand mosque, or the ancient church of St. Sophia, there to perform his first devotions.

Prince Ypsilanti has invited the citizens and the boyars, who had left that city, to return, having promised them an amnesty and protection."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 24.

BEING Midsummer-day, a common hall of the livery was held at Guildhall, for the election of officers usually chosen on that day; when Christopher Smith, Esq. citizen and draper, and Richard Phillips, Esq. citizen and stationer, were unanimously elected sheriffs. The other city officers were all re-chosen.

27. An action against Dr. WOLCOTT, *alias* PETER PINDAR, for *crim. con.* with a Mrs. Knight, of Camden Town, came on in the court of king's bench. It appeared that Mrs. K. used to hold bacchanalian revels with the defendant, and take theatrical lessons. On one occasion, when the parties had devoted themselves to Bacchus and Thalia, the defendant was surprised with one arm round the neck of his pupil, and the other on or about her knee. The scene was attributed to the rehearsal of a dramatic part; and, as it did not appear that the adultery was proved, the jury found a verdict for the defendant. The defendant is turned of 70, almost blind, and very infirm; the plaintiff's wife is a handsome young woman, of 26.

July 7. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick (sister to his Majesty) landed at Gravesend this morning. Previous to her landing, at half past eight o'clock, the Princess of Wales (her daughter) arrived from Blackheath. The interview between the above august and royal personages, on board the ship, lasted upwards of two hours. At length, exactly at eleven o'clock, the standard was struck, and removed to

the barge, in which the princess sat on the left of her mother. Repeated discharges of cannon on all sides took place during her approach to the shore. Captain Owen had previously rowed ashore to receive her royal highness. All descriptions of persons were anxious to pay their respectful attention, and vied with each other in the mode of evincing it. The princess first landed, and bowed most gracefully and courteously to the surrounding spectators. When the venerable duchess, who was led by Captain Owen, reached the platform, the mayor and town clerk advanced towards her, when the latter read the following congratulatory address:—

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, jurats, and common councillors, of the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, most humbly beg leave to offer our congratulations upon your royal highness's safe return to the dominions of our beloved sovereign.

"Called upon, at the sudden, to express our feelings, we are little able to do justice to them, but they are not the less sincere.

"We entreat your royal highness to believe, that his Majesty has not any subjects who more fervently wish a continuance of that happiness, which must, upon this occasion, be mutually felt by your royal highness and the excellent princess your daughter."

The Princess of Wales curtsied lowly at the concluding sentence. The duchess was, throughout, very sensibly affected; and notwithstanding her tears and agitation, replied in the following impressive terms:—

"You will easily believe, Sir, that my feelings also are too great, on this occasion, to express them as I could wish: I heartily thank you all."

The duchess then proceeded to her carriage, in which the princess was ready to receive her, and drove to Blackheath.—Tuesday, the Duchess of York paid a visit to the Duchess of Brunswick; on Wednesday, the Princess Charlotte of Wales; and on Thursday, the King likewise paid a visit to his royal sister. The effect of the meeting, after a separation of 40 years, may be better conceived than described.

13. The Duchess of Brunswick and the Princess of Wales paid a visit to their Majesties and the Princesses, at Buckingham-house. They were received with much state and great ceremony.

21. The first stone was laid of Earl Lucan's intended residence at Hamilton-place, Piccadilly.—The designs are by Leverton.

25. A fire broke out at Coombank, Lord Frederic Campbell's seat, near Tunbridge, in Kent. Lady F. Campbell, it appears, was addicted to the dangerous practice of reading in bed, and while thus engaged, on Friday night, fell asleep. The curtains of her bed soon after caught fire, and the flames acquired such force, that every effort to rescue her ladyship proved ineffectual. When the body was found, it was nearly reduced to ashes. The greater part of the elegant mansion was destroyed. Her ladyship was the daughter of Amos Meredith, Esq. and sister to Sir William Meredith, Bart. In 1752 she was married to Earl Ferrers, the unfortunate nobleman who was executed at Tyburn, in 1760, for the wilful murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward; she was, however, divorced from him by act of parliament, and in 1769 was married to Lord Frederic Campbell, brother to the Duke of Argyle. Her ladyship was in her 70th year.

25. The Sylvia cutter, arrived at Portsmouth, from Halifax, has brought despatches from Admiral Berkeley, commanding the British squadron on the American coast, announcing an action to have been fought off New York, between his Majesty's ship Leopard, of 50 guns, and the American frigate Chesapeak; in which the latter, having 15 men killed, and several wounded, was compelled to strike her colours.

BIRTHS.

AT the Grange, near Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Gilpin, of a daughter.

At Provender, Kent, the lady of E. Knatchbull, Esq. of a daughter.

The lady of D. Ximenes, Esq. of Hurst Grove, Berks, of a son and heir.

At the Close, Winchester, the Countess of Northesk, of a son.

At her house in Bentinck-street, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Wilson, of a daughter.

Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, of a son and heir; upon which occasion rejoicings took place at Belvoir and Grantham.

On the 5th instant, Jane King, of Wivelscombe, of three girls.

MARRIAGES.

GENERAL Sir D. Dundas, to Miss Delancy, of Hall-place, Hants.

The Rev. H. Bathurst, rector of Oby, to the daughter of the late J. Mackenzie, Esq. of Strathgarve, Ross-shire.

The Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, to Miss Rouse Boughton, eldest daughter of Sir Chas. W. Rouse Boughton, Bart. of Rouse Lench, in Worcestershire.

At Whitehall, the Hon. Lindsay Meyrick Burrell, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Gwydir, to Frances, youngest daughter of James Daniell, Esq.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Fulke Greville Upton, to Miss Howard, only daughter of Richard Howard, Esq. of Castle Rising, Norfolk.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, in his 84th year, Mr. Thomas Miller, nearly half a century a bookseller, &c. in Halesworth, Suffolk.

The Right Rev. Dr. James Hawkins, bishop of Raphoe, Ireland.

At Penzance, Wm. Clarges, Esq. B. A. fellow of All Souls, Oxon. and only brother of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.

At Murkirk, Scotland, John Patterson, a shepherd, aged upwards of 131 years.

Aged 91, at Mancoline, Scotland, Janet Caldwell, widow of Robert Wilson, who during the last six years of her life, was tapped 74 times for the dropsy, and had 2,388 pints of water drawn off.

At Warmsworth, near Doncaster, aged 85, Mrs. Catherine Aldham, one of the people called quakers. She was the last of the name of a family who have resided upon the estate at Warmsworth, and who have been owners of it, in a direct line, upwards of 800 years.

Suddenly, aged 90, the Rev. John Simpson, vicar of Wythburn, Cumberland.

Aged 85, at Ford, Northumberland, Robert Sanderson, who was orderly serjeant to General Wolfe, at the memorable attack on Quebec, and the person represented on the plate as supporting the British general after he had received his mortal wound.

George Attwood, Esq. F. R. S. in his 62d year, highly distinguished for his mathematical acquirements.

John Jackson, Esq. author of "A Journey Overland from India," and several tracts.

Mr. Wm. Chamberlain, of Hull, portrait painter, formerly a pupil to Mr. Opie.

In Argyleshire, in his 90th year, Sir A. Edmondstone, Bart.

Mrs. Hodson, relict of the late F. Hodson, of the Strand, banker.

In Edgware-road, the Rev. T. Jones, fellow of Trinity College Cambridge.

JUNE 5. In Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, Bart.

8. John Cooke, Esq. of Bedford-square.

9. At Deptford, George Hutton, Esq. who realised above 20,000l. while master of an academy there. He has bequeathed the greater part of his property to King's College Aberdeen, where he received his education.

13. Mrs. Totton, of Debden, Essex.

At Lewton, Lancashire, Thomas Darwell, Esq. of Manchester.

14. In his 85th year, F. L'Oste, Esq. of Louth, Lincolnshire.

16. Mr. S. Emerson, malster, of Wakefield, occasioned by a fall from an overturned carriage.

At Shrewsbury, James Reynish, Esq.

At Aberdeen, in his 86th year, the Rev. John Skinner, who for nearly 65 years held the charge of the episcopal congregation at Langside.

17. Aged 85, Nicholas Martyn, Esq. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

18. In Dublin, Lady Borrowes, wife of Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bart.

20. In his 64th year, Wm. Wheatley, Esq. of Lesney House, Kent, and deputy lieutenant of that county.

At Newmarket, in his 59th year, Mr. John Fuller, many years clerk of the course.

22. In Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, Isaac Gewaise, Esq. in his 87th year.

At Castle Hedingham, the Rev. George Cowell, many years rector of Sacomb, Herts.

23. At Orchard, in Scotland, Patrick Ballantine, Esq.

25. In Gower-street, Robert Jeaffreson, Esq. late of the island of Antigua.

28. On Stockwell Common, Surrey, Thomas Darlington, Esq.

At Bedale, Yorkshire, Nathaniel Gardiner, Esq. of Charles-street, Pimlico, late master cook to his Majesty.

The Rev. Mr. Barker, of Burslem, an occasional preacher at the Methodist chapel, in Stafford. In the midst of his discourse, on the Sundy evening, he expired suddenly, and fell from the pulpit, to the great terror and amazement of the congregation. He had had no previous symptoms of illness.

30. At Sidmouth, the wife of John Jackson, Esq. M. P. for Dover.

The Rev. B. Rudge, rector of Wheatfield, Oxfordshire.

JULY 1. The Rev. Edward Hare, of Docking Hall, Norfolk.

3. At Ferney Hill, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Cooper, relict of the Rev. Dr. C. of Yarmouth, Norfolk, and daughter of the late J. Bransby, Esq. of Shotisham, in the same county. She was the author of several moral novels; as "The Exemplary Mother;" "The Daughter," "The School for Wives;" "Fanny Meadows;" &c.

4. In Wimpole-street, John Hillersdon, Esq. aged 59.

6. At Hampstead, aged 73, Timothy Lane, Esq. F. R. S. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Mrs. Mary Steele, of the White Hart Inn, High Green, in the parish of Ecclesfield. She weighed 20 stone; her coffin was two feet deep, nearly three feet wide, and six feet three inches long.

7. At her father's house, in Dover-street, the Hon. Miss Thellusson, eldest daughter of Lord Rendlesham.

At Heydon House, Norfolk, in his 53d year, William Earl Bulwer, Esq. a colonel in the army, and late brigadier-general of volunteers.

9. At South Allington, Devon, F. S. Cornish, Esq. captain in the Kingsbury cavalry.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Noel Desenfans, Esq. a distinguished amateur of the fine arts.

10. At Stratford Grove, Essex, in his 70th year, John Stray, Esq.

At Wake's Hotel, Lieut.-colonel Wheat, of Barton House, Somersetshire.

At Hillingdon, Middlesex, aged 73, Robert Freeman, Esq. M. D.

11. In Millman-street, John Short, Esq. of Edlington, Lincolnshire.

At Mongeham, Kent, in the prime of life, adorned with every virtue, and universally lamented, Mrs. Dimock, wife of the Rev. Charles Dimock, rector of that parish.

12. At East Dereham, Norfolk, John Frere, Esq. of Roydon, in the same county, and of Finningham, Suffolk, late M. P. for Norwich.

13. At Fitzroy Farm, the Dowager Lady Southampton.

In his 60th year, the Rev. Stephen Moore, vicar of Doncaster.

14. Of a paralytic attack, George Saville Carey, the well-known lecturer on mimickry, &c. and author of several petite dramas. He had been announced for a performance that evening.

In his 60th year, Mr. Jacob Krager Watson, of the Old Change.

At Vicar's Hill, near Lymington, in her 82d year, Mrs. Gilpin, relict of the Rev. Wm. Gilpin, vicar of Boldre, and prebendary of Salisbury.

In Brook-street, Bath, General White.

Near Scarborough, Sir Richard Bempde Johnston, lord of the manor of Hackness, aged 75.

16. In his 80th year, Mr. Quintin Kay, of Ludgate-hill.

Mrs. Knyvett, wife of Charles Knyvett, Esq. of Park-lane.

19. Mrs. Parkyns, wife of —— Parkyns, Esq. cousin of Lord Ranelifle.

21. At Edwardston Hall, Suffolk, T. Dawson, Esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Jamaica, in April last, Alexander Ritchie, Esq. attorney at law.

Lately, at Constantinople, Madame Sebastiani, wife of the French Ambassador.

At Trinidad, Captain John Service, of the ship Jane, of Greenock.

At sea, on the 11th May, Mr. Thomas Tappen, surgeon in the royal navy.

At St. Lucia, by a fall from his horse, Lieut.-Colonel Montague Thornley, commanding the Royal West India Rangers.

At Prince of Wales's Island, Henry Williams Rumsey, M. D. aged 26.

At Delhi, aged 78, Shah Allum, the emperor of Indostan, commonly called the Great Mogul, who was restored to his throne by General Lord Lake, a short time ago, after having had his eyes put out, and been imprisoned many years by the Marattahs. He was a lineal descendant of Tamerlane: Akbar Shah, his second son, succeeds to the throne.

At Hyderabad, Dec. 22, 1806, George Ure, Esq.

At the Cape of Good Hope, B. Malkin, Esq. major in the 21st light dragoons.

At Paris, Robert Bray O'Reilly, Esq. formerly manager of the Pantheon Opera.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, Cornhill,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1807	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
June 24	29.95	68	SW	Fair
25	29.80	67	W	Ditto
26	29.88	62	E	Ditto
27	29.95	66	NNW	Ditto
28	29.91	65	NW	Ditto
29	28.88	62	N	Ditto
30	29.83	61	SW	Ditto
July 1	29.82	62	NW	Ditto
2	29.90	63	W	Ditto
3	29.88	65	W	Ditto
4	29.91	66	SW	Ditto
5	29.92	65	SE	Ditto
6	29.91	65	NNE	Ditto
7	30.09	61	N	Ditto
8	30.20	63	NE	Ditto
9	30.19	66	NW	Ditto
10	30.04	70	S	Ditto
11	29.68	69	SSE	Ditto

1807	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
July 12	29.73	73	S	Fair
13	29.85	74	SW	Ditto
14	29.90	70	SW	Ditto
15	29.79	68	W	Rain
16	29.85	68	W	Fair
17	29.90	67	NW	Ditto
18	29.97	69	NNW	Ditto
19	29.91	71	SW	Ditto
20	29.85	70	S	Ditto
21	29.84	72	SW	Ditto
22	29.75	73	E	Ditto
23	29.62	74	S	Ditto
24	29.60	69	S	Ditto
25	29.81	72	SW	Ditto
26	29.86	73	NE	Ditto
27	29.95	68	SW	Ditto
28	30.02	70	SW	Ditto

J. GOLD, PRINTER, SHOE-LANE.

MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a valuable fleet from China, viz. William Pitt, David Scott, Alnwick Castle, Essex, Walmer Castle, Lady M. Sinclair, Ceres, Winchelsea, and Elphinstone, from China; Euphrates and Sir William Beasley, from Bengal: their cargoes consist of the following merchandize:—

TEA.—	Bohea	783,640 lbs.
	Ditto (fine)	2,219,068
	Congou and Campoi	6,586,896
	Souchong	280,714
	Singlo	241,397
	Twankay	1,283,126
	Hyson Skin	137,717
	Fine Ditto	134,045
	Hyson	180,844
	Making	11,617,447 lbs. Tea.

35,871 lbs. Raw Silk, 330 bales Sunn, 6,293 bags Sugar, *Privilege Goods*, 589 bales Cotton, 1,800 bags Pepper, 1,402 chests Indigo, 139 casks Turmerick, 13 chests Cassia, 94 chests Gum Animi, 280 jars Green Ginger, 900 bags Cowries, 204 chests Safflower, 37 chests Munjeet, 258 chests Gum Arabic, 245 bales Cotton Wool, 293 bales Raw Silk, 20 jars Castor Oil.

Besides several parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The East India Company have declared for sale on the 7th September, 1807 (Prompt the 4th December), the following goods:—

Bohea Tea	400,000 lbs.
Congou and Campoi	4,050,000
Pekoe and Souchong	350,000
Singlo and Twankay	800,000
Hyson Skin	100,000
	6,000,000 lbs. Tea;

and on Wednesday, 2d September (prompt the 4th December), 30,000 bags Saltpetre; also 200,000 lbs. weight of Cinnamon, on Thursday, the 1st October (prompt 6th January 1808.)

West India produce is in great abundance in the market, and the public sales have been very few. 385 casks Sugar, sold per William Broadhurst, from 58s. to 64s. per cwt. 810 casks Coffee, per Kymer and Co. from 90s. to 135s. per cwt. 230 bags Pimento, per Blanche and Co. from 8½d. to 11d. per lb. No sales of Rum, which article has rather lowered in price, and Leeward Island Rum will scarce fetch above 3s. to 3s. 1d. per gallon. Cotton Wool of all descriptions very low, principally owing to our want of an export of our manufactured goods to the North of Europe. At Manchester, Preston, Bolton, &c. the cotton trade is at present rather dull; and in the West of England the manufacture of cloths and all sorts of woollen goods goes on very brisk, as well as in Yorkshire for the coarser sort of woollens.

In the North of Ireland, the linen trade is in the most flourishing state, and the exports thence very considerably increased.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE, *London*, 20*th July*, 1807.

American Pot-ash	per cwt.	£.	2	15	0	to	3	8	9	Logwood Chips	ton	£.	8	0	0	to	9	10	0
Ditto Pearl			3	5	0		3	15	0	Madder, Dutch	cwt.		4	5	0		5	5	0
Barilla			2	4	0		2	16	0	Mahogany	ft.		0	1	2		0	2	4
Brandy, Coniac	gal.		1	0	0		1	1	0	Oak plank, Dan	last		11	0	0		12	0	0
Ditto Spanish			0	18	0		0	19	6	Oil, Lucca	25 gal. jar		16	0	0		16	15	0
Camphire, refined	lb.		0	4	9		0	5	1	Ditto Spermaceti	ton		72	0	0		75	0	0
Ditto unrefined	cwt.		21	0	0		24	0	0	Ditto Whale			27	0	0		27	15	0
Cochineal, garbled	lb.		1	2	0		1	11	0	Ditto Florence	half chest		2	15	0		2	18	0
Ditto East India			0	3	0		0	6	0	Pitch, Stockholm	cwt.		0	14	6		0	15	6
Coffee, fine	cwt.		6	18	0		7	10	0	Quicksilver	lb.		0	3	8		0	3	9
Ditto ordinary			4	15	0		5	15	6	Raisins, bloom	cwt.		3	10	0		3	5	0
Cotton-wool, Surinam	lb.		0	1	9		0	2	0	Rice, Carolina			1	8	0		2	2	0
Ditto Jamaica			0	1	4		0	1	6	Rum, Jamaica	gal.		0	3	4		0	3	10
Ditto Smyrna			0	1	7		0	1	9	Ditto Leeward I.			0	2	10		0	3	7
Ditto East India			0	1	3		0	1	4	Saltpetre, East India	cwt.		2	15	0		2	17	0
Currants, Zant	cwt.		3	15	0		4	5	0	Shellach			5	15	0		12	0	0
Deals, Dantz.	piece		1	16	0		1	19	0	Silk, Thrown, Italian	lb.		1	14	0		1	19	0
Elephants' Teeth	cwt.		31	0	0		36	0	0	Silk, Raw Ditto			1	1	0		1	14	0
Ditto Scrivell			20	0	0		26	0	0	Ditto China			1	16	0		1	19	0
Flax, Riga	ton		69	0	0		70	0	0	Ditto Beng.	novi		1	14	0		2	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh			72	0	0		73	0	0	Ditto Organzine			1	9	0		1	19	0
Galls, Turkey	cwt.		5	5	0		7	5	0	Tallow, English	cwt.		2	18	0		2	19	0
Geneva, Hollands	gal.		1	0	0		1	1	6	Ditto Russia, white			2	12	0		2	18	0
Ditto English			0	8	3		0	12	0	Ditto, yellow			2	16	0		2	17	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	cwt.		6	0	0		11	0	0	Tar, Stockholm	bar.		1	7	0		1	8	0
Ditto Sandrach			7	5	0		8	0	0	Tin in blocks	cwt.		6	6	0		0	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth			21	0	0		0	0	0	Tobacco, Maryl.	lb.		0	1	0		0	1	1
Gum Seneca	cwt.		5	5	0		6	10	0	Ditto Virginia			0	0	4½		0	0	6
Hemp, Riga	ton		66	0	0		0	0	0	Wax, Guinea	cwt.		7	0	0		10	10	0
Ditto Petersburgh			65	0	0		66	0	0	Whale-fins	ton		15	0	0		25	0	0
Indigo, Caracca	lb.		0	11	3		0	12	9	Wine, Red Port	pipe		84	0	0		84	0	0
Ditto East India			0	4	0		0	11	6	Ditto Lisbon			84	0	0		90	0	0
Iron, British, bars	ton		16	0	0		17	10	0	Ditto Madeira			80	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Swedish			25	0	0		25	0	0	Ditto Vidonia			72	0	0		84	0	0
Ditto Norway			24	0	0		25	0	0	Ditto Calcavella			85	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto Archangel			25	0	0		26	0	0	Ditto Sherry	butt		85	0	0		100	0	0
Lead in pigs	fod.		34	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Mountain			75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto red	ton		33	0	0		34	0	0	Ditto Claret	hogs.		80	0	0		96	0	0
Ditto white			58	0	0		64	0	0	Yarn, Mohair	lb.		0	4	3		0	8	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, July 14.

Amsterdam, 36	Paris, 24.6	Bilboa, 37½	Lisbon, 63½
Ditto at sight, 35.4	Ditto, 2 us.	Leghorn, 50	Oporto, 63½
Rotterdam, c. f. 11.5	Bordeaux, 24.10	Naples, 42	Dublin, 10¾
Hamburgh, 34.5	Cadiz, 38½	Genoa, 46½	Cork, 11½
Altona, 34.6	Madrid, 38½	Venice, N. C. 52	

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 5¾ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, coin and bars, per oz. 4l. 0s. | New Dollars, 5s. 5d. | Silver in Bars, standard, 5s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1807.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. def. 1808	4 per Ct. Consol.	Navy 5 per Ct.	New 5 per Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omn	Irish Omn	Imp. 3 per Ct	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct	Irish Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	State Lot. Tickets.
June 26	——	——	63	——	80⅞	——	——	——	——	¾	——	62	——	——	——	——	——	1s pr.	19l 17s
27	234	——	63	——	80⅞	——	——	17⅞	——	¾	——	——	7 9-16	——	——	——	——	1s pr.	19l 17s
29	Holiday																		
30	233	——	62⅞	——	80½	——	——	17¾	——	¼	——	61⅛	7 9-16	——	——	——	4s pr.	par	19l 17s
July 1	——	——	62⅞	——	80⅝	——	——	17 11-16	——	½	——	61½	——	——	——	——	3s pr.	——	19l 17s
2	——	——	62⅞	——	80⅝	——	——	17 11-16	——	¼	——	——	7⅛	——	——	——	2s pr.	1 dis.	19l 17s
3	232	——	62¾	——	80⅝	——	——	17¼	——	¼	——	61¼	——	——	——	——	——	1 dis.	19l 17s
4	233	——	62¾	——	80⅝	——	——	17½	⅛	¼	——	——	7⅛	93⅛	——	——	4s pr.	par	19l 17s
6	——	61⅞ a 62	62⅛	——	80⅝	95½	——	17 11-16	——	¼	——	——	7 9-16	94¼	——	183½	4s pr.	1s pr.	19l 17s
7	232½	61⅞ a 62⅛	62¼	——	80⅞	95⅛	——	17¾	——	¼	——	——	7 9-16	——	——	——	5s pr.	1s pr.	19l 17s
8	232½	61¾ a ⅞	62⅜	——	80½	95	——	17¼	——	par	——	61⅛	7⅛	——	——	——	4s pr.	2s pr.	19l 18s
9	232½	62⅛ a ¼	63⅛	——	81¼	95½	——	17 13-16	——	1	——	——	7⅛	——	——	181¼	5s pr.	1s pr.	19l 18s
10	233	62⅛ a ¼	63¼	——	81¼	95⅝	——	17⅞	——	1	——	62¼	——	——	——	——	6s pr.	1s pr.	19l 18s
11	——	62¼ a ⅜	63½	——	81½	95⅝	——	17 15-16	——	1	——	——	——	——	——	——	6s pr.	2s pr.	19l 18s
13	——	62 a ⅛	63	——	80⅞	95⅝	99¼	17⅞	——	¾	——	——	——	——	——	——	6s pr.	1s pr.	19l 18s
14	——	61¾ a 62⅛	62¾	——	80¾	95¼	——	17⅞	——	¼	——	61⅜	7	——	——	——	5s pr.	1s pr.	20l 7s
15	231½	61⅝ a ¾	62⅛	——	80¼	94⅞	——	17 13-16	——	par	——	61⅛	7⅛	——	——	——	4s pr.	1s pr.	20l 7s
16	230½	61⅛ a ¾	62¼	——	80	94½	——	17¼	——	¼ dis.	——	——	——	——	——	178½	4s pr.	1s pr.	20l 7s
17	229	61¼ a ½	62⅛	——	79⅞	94⅛	——	17⅛	——	¾ dis.	——	61	7⅛	——	——	——	——	par	20l 7s
18	——	61⅜ a ⅞	62½	——	80⅛	94½	——	17 11-16	——	par	——	——	——	——	——	176	2s pr.	par	20l 7s
20	229½	61⅜ a ⅞	62½	——	80¼	94⅝	——	17⅝	——	par	——	61⅝	——	——	——	——	2s pr.	par	20l 7s
21	229¼	61¼ a ⅞	62⅜	——	80⅛	94⅞	——	17 11-16	——	par	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	par	20l 7s
22	——	61½ a ¾	62⅝	——	80¼	95	——	17 11-16	——	par	——	61½	——	——	——	——	1s pr.	par	20l 7s
23	228½	61⅜ a ⅝	62⅜	——	80¼	94⅞	——	17 11-16	——	¼ dis.	——	——	7⅝	——	——	175	1s pr.	par	20l 7s
24	228	61¼ a ½	62⅛	——	80⅛	95	——	17 11-16	——	¼ dis.	——	61⅛	——	——	——	172½	1s pr.	par	20l 7s
25	Holiday																		

EDWARD FORTUNE, Broker, *No.* 13, Cornhill.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest and lowest* Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.